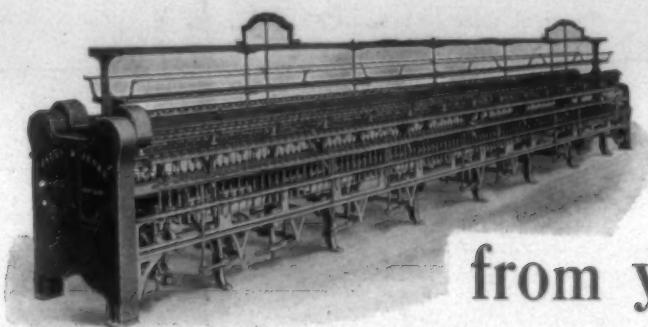


# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

APRIL 11, 1935

No. 6



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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



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## Remove The Processing Tax

### The Textile Industry Demands It--Justice Requires It Here are More Proofs That It Is Unsound

By Frederick Moore

*In this article Mr. Moore, well-known textile cost authority and member of the firm of Rhyne, Moore & Thies, textile cost engineers, Charlotte, N. C., further explains the burden that the processing tax has placed upon the textile industry.—Editor.*

**I**N his recent appeal for a Congressional investigation of the entire textile situation, Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers, asserts that among textile workers the feeling was one of "being baffled and betrayed." In many respects Mr. Gorman is right. The textile workers have every reason to be baffled and in the opinion of the writer there are indications that they have been betrayed.

Their betrayal, however, has been brought about by the AAA and not by the mill owners, as Mr. Gorman intimates.

If, under the code textile workers were assured of an income, equal in many respects to that of 1929, that opportunity was lost by the subsequent enactment of the processing tax. Under its operation millions of dollars are extracted from the industry and paid to cotton farmers as a premium for ceasing effort, a dole for idleness, for in reality that is what it amounts to. What this tax has taken from the weekly income of textile workers by creating fictitious yarn and fabric values that cannot be exchanged on an equal basis with other values, causing thereby, curtailment and a diminution of steady income to the workers, is a matter for conjecture. What textile workers gained under the code, they lost in idle time through curtailment caused by this tax. If this loss in weekly earnings amounted on an average to \$2.00 per week per worker, it would mean a total loss in earnings to 400,000 textile workers of \$40,000,000 for one year of fifty weeks—quite a loss to those who earn on an average of less than \$14 per week.

Outside the industry, there apparently is no real conception of the enormity of this tax and its effect upon prices, production and the weekly income of labor. Even Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who of all persons ought to have the facts before him, seems to be somewhat at sea in this respect. In his annual report, in remarks that might be construed as "flippant," referring to the processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound, he says, "This

represents about 8 cents on a sheet costing \$1.30." The writer has no idea where and how these figures were obtained. It could be presumed, that Mr. Wallace, obtaining the price and weight of this sheeting, multiplied its weight by 4.2. Thus, if the sheet weighed 1.91 pounds, the processing tax would be, according to Mr. Wallace,  $1.91 \times 4.2$ , or 8 cents per sheet. As against its price, this tax would be 6.1 per cent (8c divided by \$1.30). The writer hesitates about engaging in any argument with Mr. Wallace over the processing tax on this particular sheet, but instead, gives below a few facts as regards the percentage of the cost of the processing tax to the manufacturing cost of a goodly variety of yarns and fabrics spun or woven in textile mills.

	Mfg. Cost Per Lb.	Process Tax Per Lb.	%
32 " 64x58 5.75 Gingham	.2956	.0472	16
25 " 38x34 6.77 Plaid	.2253	.0472	21
28 " 50x40 5.45 Chambray	.2143	.0472	22
28½" 58x38 3.65 Seat Cover	.1648	.0472	29
38½" 64x60 5.35 Print Cloth	.1488	.0455	30
36½" 52x42 2.50 Upholstery Cloth	.1427	.0472	33
37 " 48x48 4.00 Sheet	.1134	.0455	40
20/1 54" Carded Skeins	.0882	.0455	52
37 " 68x40 2.75 Drill	.0848	.0455	54
8/1 Carded Cones	.0575	.0455	79

The above figures, carefully compiled from mills operating on the basis of maximum code requirements of 80 hours per week, show that the processing tax ranges from 16 to 79 per cent of the actual manufacturing cost of producing these products, exclusive of the cost of cotton and waste. The figures mean, as an illustration, that if it costs these manufacturers \$500,000 in labor, supplies, power, fuel and administrative expenses to operate their mills for one year, their contribution to the support of the farmer ranges from \$80,000 (16 per cent of \$500,000), to \$395,000 (79 per cent of \$500,000). If any industry has operated, beyond a limited period, burdened with such a tax, industrial history does not record the fact. When the cost of cotton and waste are added to the above manufacturing costs the tax ranges from 10 to 25 per cent of the total cost of making these products. These percentages must be applied to the total cost of textile products and recovered from customers, without

(Continued on Page 24)

# Some Causes of Warp Streaks In Rayon Fabrics

THE following article, written by Dr. F. Bonnett, of the Viscose Company, was published by Charles B. Johnson of Paterson, N. J.:

Previous articles in "Sizing Specialist" have given suggestions about warping both acetate and viscose rayon. The importance of uniform tensions during winding and warping were pointed out and that the yarns should be run throughout their processing in an atmosphere of controlled humidity for successful results. Unless this is done any variation of moisture in the yarn will cause the damper places to stretch more than the drier producing a streaky, shiny tension effect in the finished cloth. In this article we would point out other causes of warp streaks, those due to the nature of the size material used and its application to the warp sheet on the slasher.

Sizing is applied to the warp yarn primarily as a protection to the abrading action of the drop wires, heddles and reed of the loom. It is not sufficient that the filaments be merely held together in the protecting envelope of the size. For practical purposes the size must also be pliable since a brittle size in breaking or flaking off the yarn as it runs on the loom may often cause more damage to the yarn than no size at all.

In general the requirements of a good size are:

1. That it will hold the filaments of the yarn together to prevent chafing on the loom.
2. It must be quite elastic and pliable and yet be sufficiently slippery to "lubricate" the yarn.
3. It must not be rendered insoluble at the temperature at which it is used in the size box nor at the dry baking temperature of the steam cans.
4. It must be readily and completely removable from the greige cloth by the ordinary commercial scouring procedure of the finisher, as it is of course quite evident that unless the yarn is perfectly clean before dyeing, levelness in dyeing can hardly be expected.

Sizes are usually compounded of an adhesive like gelatine, starch or solubilized starch, gums, casein, etc., and some softener and lubricator like sulphonated oils, glycerine, soaps, etc., and usually some preservative and deodorant like Cresol, Eugenol, etc., the latter being added to prevent or delay the adhesive being decomposed by bacteria, yeasts and moulds. From the nature of the materials used it can be seen that if improper or poor materials are used streakiness in the finished cloth is almost to be expected. If, for example, a cheap highly colored gelatine is used it will stain the rayon and such staining is not readily removed by the ordinary scouring, and bleaching must be resorted to to get the yarn in a clean condition for dyeing. Again if free vegetable or animal fats or oils are used as the lubricant and softening agent, streaks may result. Even though the oils are not used as such there may be sufficient free oil in a poor grade of sulphonated oil to affect the yarn. Oxidizable oils like olive, neatsfoot, etc., when applied to rayon gradually cause the yarn to weaken and finally to disintegrate. This is especially true if the oiled yarn is exposed to warm temperatures and light. Hence even though the fresh size may be satisfactorily removed from the cloth, a stored piece of greige cloth may come out

very streaky because of the action of the oil on the yarn reducing not only its normal strength but its dye absorption even more. It is important, therefore, to have practically no free oxidizable oils in the size as they not only tend to affect the yarn on the hot steam cans but also during storage of the greige goods. A size made of high grade clear almost colorless gelatine and some high grade sulphonated oil or neutral soap with possibly a little clear mineral oil added will give little trouble either in the matter of size removal or affect on the yarn on the steam cans or even after the greige goods have been stored.

Sizes containing oxidizable oils or fats, sometimes affect the brass immersion rolls used at the size box causing the formation of an insoluble brown or greenish deposit on the roll which gets on the yarn as it passes over the steam cans. Such copper compounds are often most difficult to remove from the warp and may be a serious source of trouble. Tinning the rolls may help matters but the real solution of the problem is to use a suitable size.

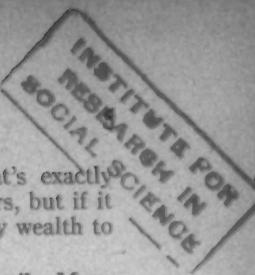
In making up size solutions a good soft clean water should of course be used, and it is often surprising to find that while great care is taken in the choice of size materials and the application of the size on the slasher, any water from a convenient supply is used in dissolving or making up the size solution. Hard water with its lime and magnesium salts tends to form insoluble compounds with the size materials which are most difficult if not impossible to remove from the yarn in the scouring. In cases of this sort a treatment of the scoured and rinsed fabric with a cold 1 per cent muriatic solution will break up the lime salt and thus remove the insoluble incrustation from the yarn. The cloth must be thoroughly washed after the acid treatment and a small amount of ammonia added to the last wash to neutralize any trace of acid left; but such extra treatment would not be necessary if a good clean soft water had been used in making up the size in the first place.

Another source of warp streaks may be due to a worn or grooved size roller whether this be a brass or covered roller. The ends running in the grooves take up more size. In consequence the greige goods may take on the appearance of "reediness" when the actual fault is not in the reeds at all. This condition results in uneven "crimp" in the filling and this in turn will give the appearance of warp streaks in the finished cloth, even though the size has been completely removed. This is particularly noticeable in plain weaves like taffetas and tightly woven fabrics.

Warp streaks may be caused by the manner in which the sized warp sheet is started on the beam. If the knots from the tied warp end sections are allowed to stick out on the beam, ends running over these knobs are stretched more than adjacent ends. Such knots will often show their effect throughout an entire warp. To overcome such unevenness it is well after a turn or two of the beam to run in a heavy sheet of paper under the warp and around the beam so as to level up inequalities and to get a perfectly level, smooth uniformly wound beam.

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One other point is in connection with size solutions which are usually made up in a separate stock tank equipped with agitator and heating coils and from this run to the size box at the slasher, which generally is equipped with some device for keeping the solution at a constant level in the box. In some instances this constant level device consists merely of an overflow weir, and the solution is circulated from the supply tank through the size box over the weir to a pump from which it is pumped back to the supply tank. Such an arrangement would be quite satisfactory for a water or salt solution but for an organic solution like gelatine it is not satisfactory owing to the fact that violent agitation, particularly at higher temperatures (in this case around 120-130°F) gradually breaks down the gelatine or similar adhesive. Hence while the first part of the warp would be satisfactory the last part with less actual gelatine would show more chafing on the loom and a general streakiness in the finished fabric. Size solutions should, therefore, be only gently agitated to keep the mixture uniform and the level in the size box should be controlled by means of a float valve or similar device. Circulation of the size through the size box by means of a pump is not advisable.

## Textile Situation Is Discussed

FACTORS which have created a very unfavorable condition for the textile mills were discussed by speakers at the conference on industrial relations, held last week at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill.

Lack of tariff protection, tremendous increase in importations of cheaply manufactured goods from other countries, notably Japan; competition at home from cotton substitutes, and higher wages and shorter hours imposed by the code, were described by two spokesmen as the principal causes for decline of the industry.

The two speakers were Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican Representative from President Roosevelt's Hyde Park district in New York, and Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Textile Mills of Birmingham, Ala.

Agreeing with Congressman Fish and President Comer as to the dark picture of the textile industry, but taking a somewhat different view as to remedies, Dr. Chester Wright, public relations counsel for the United Textile Workers, author and editor and former economic professor at Cornell and Chicago, said that what the industry needs most is improved quality of cotton, elimination of obsolete machinery, a joint government-labor management of marketing and marketing extension, and increased rates of pay.

Congressman Fish, discussing government and industrial relations, asserted that "if any industry in America today is being sacrificed it is the textile industry, due largely to the fact that in our reciprocal trade treaties our State Department always forgets to protect the textile industry."

### ATTACKS RECOVERY EFFORTS

Congressman Fish attacked the NRA and the AAA, declaring that, although he had supported them as emergency measures, they had failed to achieve their purpose and should be discarded as "Soviet vultures" based on coercion and jail sentences.

"There are now among the unemployed a million and a half more than there were a year ago, and, as for all

this talk about redistribution of wealth, that's exactly what we have been doing for the last two years, but if it keeps up in two more years there won't be any wealth to distribute."

Mr. Comer, speaking on "Problems of Textile Management," ascribed conditions in the industry today largely to the fact that "we have lost, during the past year, 20 per cent of the domestic market to substitutes for cotton because we got cotton goods out of parity with these substitutes.

"We have also lost three-fifths of our export markets, largely to the Philippines and Latin America, and are as rapidly losing the balance, because one is able to buy Japanese goods made largely out of Indian cotton much cheaper than American goods from American cotton."

"Moreover, we are suffering from the importation of cotton goods as illustrated by the fact that in January last year we imported 30,000 yards of cotton goods from Japan whereas in January this year imports of Japanese cotton goods had jumped to nine million yards, an increase of some 45,000 per cent in one year."

Mr. Comer said the mills are having to close down and the industry is facing a general curtailment. Recent figures from the Federal Trade Commission show the entire industry is operating at a loss.

Mr. Comer said he had always felt that relations of employees and employers would be worked out on "some kind of a partnership basis."

"The South is asking for an opportunity for industrial development. We feel that we are entitled to the same kind of protection that the older industrial sections had in the beginning. We feel that as economic conditions improve the South should have a part in supplying more of the manufactured things. We feel that freight rate discriminations against the South should be abolished.

### Wade Mfg. Co. Banquet

On Saturday night, April 6th, I. B. Covington, vice-president and superintendent of the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C., gave a banquet at Bluest Falls, N. C., to his overseers and second hands and a group of friends from Wadesboro and Rockingham.

A shad dinner was served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Forestville Church, of which Mrs. C. P. Stewart, wife of the manager of the Bluest Falls power plant, is president.

The host, I. B. Covington, acted as toastmaster and injected much wit and humor into the meeting.

After a number of the overseers and visitors had been called upon for short talks, David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, was introduced as the speaker and made an address dealing with the problems of the textile industry.

The employees of the Wade Manufacturing Company who were present were: Roy Carter, Walter Treadaway, J. E. Cote, C. D. Lee, E. W. Ward, J. W. Williams, J. W. Brank, J. T. Russell, B. L. Ward, T. D. Black, C. T. Roberson, James Hutchinson, M. T. Long, F. S. Gamble, H. M. Maples, E. Martin, Randolph Treadaway, W. A. Harward, F. D. Saunders, J. F. Horne, W. B. Gurley, Earl Harrill, R. L. Ingram, D. P. Brown, J. F. Helms, E. W. Henry, F. S. Tillman, R. V. Liles, Geo. W. Huntley, John T. Wall, E. C. Terry.

The special guests were: J. M. Currie, H. T. Steadman, Geo. Entwistle, G. B. Byrd, Dr. F. G. Sorrell, Rev. Kennedy Berry, Rev. C. O. Brown, C. P. Stewart, superintendent Blewett Falls, W. L. Wildermuth, W. E. Powell, Fred Miles, Banks D. Thomas, T. J. Covington and R. A. Taylor.

# Comer Opposes Wagner Bill

THE following statement is by Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and was presented before the Senate Committee in their hearing on the Wagner Bill:

I am not here to oppose the purposes of the Wagner Bill. As an employer I am anxious for every assistance toward a harmonious and successful operation of the business with which I am connected. I am just as anxious—just as eager as anyone to find a better means and method for accomplishing this result. As long, however, as we are dealing with plans made by human beings, certainly there can be differing opinions as to the best ways of doing things. I am sure that those who are proposing this particular plan are willing to ascribe to its opponents motives just as free from self interest as their own.

One of the strongest arguments for delay in such legislation is the fact that there is an assumption of inimical interests between all employers and employees, and that all such relations must be regimented.

The Congress has constantly complained against lobbying by organized minorities and it is the support of an organized minority today that is giving the backing to this bill. If there could be the free choice that is proposed in it—if the employees of this country could have freedom of expression—and protection from every influence—then there might be justification for an attempt to legislate in a matter like this—but records of the past clearly prove that this is utterly impossible. We all know that organized minorities have been most vocal in Washington, while the unorganized majorities as a rule have no special pleaders. There is a long road of education, of trial and error, ahead of the great army of people who work in this country. There are no doubt many who feel that there should be more ways than one available for arriving at a fair and satisfactory working relationship.

President Roosevelt on May 7, 1933, in speaking of our industry, the Cotton Textile Industry, said he felt sure that 90 per cent of our employers were anxious to conduct their businesses honorably and fairly. One of the values which he mentioned at that time that would come from majority control was "to prevent an overproduction that would result in unsalable surpluses."

We feel that the Cotton Textile Code, in establishing its four rules, provided adequate protection for this majority and adequate prevention against exploitation by the minority. These four rules established a minimum age, a minimum wage, a maximum week hour, and provision against uncontrolled production. General Johnson said that, in these rules, NRA accomplisheds for workers more than organized labor had done during its entire existence.

There is no one in this country happier over these gains than the textile industrial leaders, and they want them protected by the continuation of NRA. I am speaking about my own industry because it is the one I know most about, and I speak of our code because I am a member of the Code Authority.

Major George Berry, president of the International Pressman's Union and Division Administrator of the NRA, and one of the ablest labor leaders in this country, in July, 1934, at the Blue Ridge Industrial Conference, said: "I have repeatedly paid by compliments to the courage, vision and patriotism—the sort of patriotism I love to think about—of the men and women of the Cot-

ton Textile Industry who were willing to meet this issue as the first ball to be pitched. These cotton textile people walked up and said, 'Try it on us.' I have said to these gentlemen, 'You have courage. It is inevitable that you will suffer in consequence, because until all these other industries will have established some minimum in their business you will not be able to come out.' They said they realized that and they took it."

Every condition of operation—every relationship between employer and employee—cannot be covered either by code procedure or by legislation. Codes cannot and were not intended to regulate all trade, wage, and operating conditions. The Textile Code was intended to do just exactly what it has done—limit hours, ages and wages, guarantee freedom from coercion in collective bargaining, and leave the adjustment of some things to local conditions and competition. In the playing of the game, after we have established some fundamental rules, opportunity must be given for competition and freedom of initiative. Crowding for advantage may be making haste slowly. Long ago Aesop told this story in the fable of the dog who dropped the piece of meat that he had in his mouth in anticipation of the larger-looking piece shadowed in the water.

I'd like to review the changes in our industry just in modern times. David Livingstone at 10 years of age worked in a British textile mill from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. Henry M. Leland, in later life known for years as Detroit's first citizen, in telling how he became a child laborer, said: "After my father's health had broken our family moved from Vermont to Massachusetts. My mother worked out a fair subsistence for her large family by keeping boarders and by the help of the older children in the mill—but the meagre income from the long hours in the mill 12½ hours daily would hardly keep body and soul together."

William Gregg, when he built the Graniteville Mills in South Carolina, ran these mills as much as 14 hours a day, at 10c to 50c a day—6 days a week—and Dr. Broadus Mitchell, who wrote the story, says that the employees found that better than tenant farming.

In March, 1933, cotton mills in New England States were operating 48-54 hours a week, and in Southern States 55 to 60 hours a week, and some adult wages were as low as five and six dollars a week.

These are conditions that we moved away from overnight and I think I am safe in saying that, notwithstanding this tremendous comparative improvement that came by code agreement in July, 1933, there has been more dissatisfaction because of the lure of still greater advantages proposed in the shape of new legislation or broadcast by some recklessly eager, irresponsible and self-appointed leader.

This bill today seems to carry with it more suggestion of continued conflict than of harmony. We seemed to be thinking more of the right to strike than of the right to work. The accent is more upon rights than upon obligations and responsibilities. We seemed to be thinking more of the right of forcing some employees upon employers than of working toward a condition where employers are anxious to employ, and both groups would be free from coercion.

Our industry gladly joined the New Deal—and furnished 140,000 new jobs and increased its payroll from \$12,000,000 a month to over \$26,000 a month. In many

instances it more than doubled the hourly wage rate and, because of that, as prophesied by Major Berry, we found the product of our looms out of price parity with the other things that can take the place of cotton.

Because of this, with other factors of course entering in, our export business of 550 million yards a year has declined to 200 million yards, and is continuing to shrink. We have lost 20 per cent of our domestic market to such substituting fibres as rayon, jute, sisal and paper and to increasing imports from Japan. As an illustration of what this means, in January, 1934, 30,378 square yards of cotton cloth were imported from Japan. In January and February, 1935, they sent 10,289,000 square yards, a gain of over 15,000 per cent. To cap the climax, our industry was subjected to an uncalled-for and unwarranted general strike attempt which brought forth the following statement from General Johnson: "The present strike is an absolute violation of that understanding and I must say with all the solemnity that should characterize such an announcement that, if such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this one, then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely." Because of this loss in our natural markets both at home and abroad and because of consumer resistance to the out of parity prices of cotton goods, and because of increasing imports, our industry today finds itself harassed within and without. Under these conditions is it to be wondered at that investigation by the Federal Trade Commission finds our business operating at a loss? How much happier I would be today if I were here testifying in support of a bill that had for its purpose a plan for finding farm benefits other than from a processing tax, a plan for the protection of our home markets against the importations from Japan, a plan for regaining our lost Philippine market, a plan for establishing a parity as between cotton and those things which can and do substitute for cotton. I would like to join with the supporters of this bill in helping Senator Bankhead with his program for giving tenant farmers a fair chance of becoming home owning and farm owning. And if we could just lift the purchasing power of the Southern farmer to an equality with that of the Ohio farmer, some of these things we are worrying about today wouldn't be troubling us.

If and when a majority of industrial workers wish or need the purported benefits of this bill, they will be quite able to get them without this or similar legislation.

NRA and our code have already provided definite and marked benefits for our industry and, before endangering these gains by crowding further right now, if all industry and the supporters of this bill would join together in one single and determine purpose of rural rehabilitation, particularly in the South, all of us would more surely and in a more orderly way get indirectly every desirable value claimed under this and similar bills.

With our ports closed to immigration, with the economic condition of our farmers lifted, the question of industrial relations wouldn't need all the outside attention that it is getting today.

Organizations of employers, in my experience of them, have been only for the purpose of what is good for every part of the business, good for both employers and employees. We join together for protecting our natural markets, for resisting unfair taxation, for demanding equitable freight rates, for seeking new uses for our products, etc., but never to coerce employees. The only time we ever got together in 100 per cent accord was in operation under our code and in every provision of our code first consideration was shown for the employee. He

was protected in age, wage, and hours of labor. The owner was to wait for a subsequent sharing from indirect benefits. The control of industry by majority action under code procedure has to have the blessing of NRA. Refused the sanction for curtailment for the last nine months, our industry has been forced into overproduction and operation at a loss. The minority interests have always been given the opportunity of a full hearing, as a result of which in many cases they have been given many exceptions for themselves, either individually or in groups. In the interests of the minority NRA has overruled more than once the wishes of the majority. Those who are attempting to legislate for our industry should read "Lancashire Under the Hammer," a story of textiles in England.

In July, 1933, the Avondale Mills, of which I am president, had 2½ million pounds of manufactured cotton goods in our warehouses—a normal stock. Today we have over 12,000,000 pounds. Included in this inventory value is 5c per pound processing tax (a drain in cash from working capital and a penalty against employment where goods must be stocked), 13c for raw cotton, as well as the cost incident to the shorter hours and higher wages. We have borrowed all the money we dare borrow and kept workers continuously employed. There is now no market for these goods even at cost. We have not been able to pass them on at the higher costs and prices to a consuming public, and this is making it very difficult for us to continue to maintain an operating schedule. There is tremendous concern for the unemployed of this nation and in this we join, but we should have an equal concern for the safety of the jobs of those who are still finding employment.

There are those who feel that shorter industrial hours with the daily wages remaining static will solve the problem. It seems to me this simply increases the cost of the things the farmer has to buy which will further delay, if not defeat, the effort now being made to guarantee parity prices for farm products. It looks as if this were still putting the cart before the horse.

I have never faltered in my support and enthusiasm for the benefits that came to the people who work in our mills under our Textile Code. I desperately wanted shorter hours and higher wages. I worked constantly for them for years before they came. I feel that with the gains in hand we should give our industry a chance to become adjusted to these gains. I am terribly distressed when I see anything attempted that I think might endanger what has been so newly and wonderfully accomplished. If there is something better head—and there is—let's let it come through education and experimental proving. In the meantime, there should be more than one yardstick in measuring better industrial relations.

As I stated when I appeared before your committee last spring, we are, all of us, whether manufacturers, employees, lawmakers, or administrators, deeply concerned in finding the soundest formula for the best interests of the millions who toil. More advance has been made in the last two years, measured from where we started to the point we have reached, than has been made in any similar period of time within our memory. It is my earnest conviction that real progress must come by constructive steps that we are fully prepared to take. I hope this committee can see the reasonableness of gradual progress, and I maintain that our present duty is to consolidate and make permanent the advance already achieved, not to undertake another experiment by statute before we have realized the possibilities inherent in the present law. This is my sincere conviction. It is not

(Continued on Page 34)

# Control of Stretch During Slashing\*

By K. B. Cook

Vice-President, Manville-Jenckes Corporation

WITH few exceptions the art of sizing warp yarns is the same today as it was years ago. Until recently, textile manufacturers did not have at their disposal any practical means of making improvements, because neither equipment nor knowledge of methods in the slasher room had progressed in line with the new developments in the preparatory, spinning and weaving departments. There is now, however, an opportunity for many mills to effect a substantial reduction in manufacturing costs by taking advantage of the new equipment and scientific methods recently made available.

The purpose of this paper is to describe in more or less detail the stretch control device which is one of the new units incorporated in the new 1935 Saco-Lowell slasher, one of which is installed at the Manville (R. I.) plant of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, how it was developed and its effect on quality of goods produced. This device is covered by U. S. Patent No. 1,944,221. The stretch control unit, or positive feed roll unit, as it is sometimes called, is equally adaptable to rayon as well as cotton slashers; in fact, the first development was made on a rayon slasher. Investigation had shown that on old-type slashers it is nearly impossible to slash rayon with a uniform stretch from set to set, and particularly from beam to beam in the same set. This was due chiefly to two reasons: First, slippage of yarn through the size rolls, and, second, the effect of varying weights and tensions on the section beams.

## TESTS AT MANVILLE

We rigged up an experimental slasher and equipped it with a change gear arrangement whereby the speed of the size rolls could be varied in relation to the speed of the dry cans and the speed of the front or headend delivery unit. It was designed so that a one-tooth change would effect a 1 per cent change in stretch. A test was run and results noted. The change gear was then changed by one tooth and another test run, and much to our surprise no change in the stretch resulted. We then changed this gear by three teeth, with the result that the yarn still showed no appreciable change in stretch. This started an investigation which led to the discovery that the yarn was slipping through the rubber size rolls, and that the more tension applied to section beams, the greater the slippage. The fact immediately brought about the development of the stretch control device.

The slasher is equipped with two yardage clocks arranged together at the front or headend of slasher. One is driven from a measuring roll on the headend and shows the number of slashed yards taken off. The other is driven from a measuring roll in the stretch control unit and shows the yards fed to the slasher. The difference indicates immediately the amount of stretch being taken out of the yarn. The stretch control unit is equipped with a change gear arrangement, and by slowing or speeding this unit, the amount of stretch taken out is either increased or decreased. Once the proper gear to give the desired stretch is determined, there is nothing that can change the stretch from set to set or beam to beam. An

actual record of beam yardages and weight records was made.

In the case of rayon of the viscose type, we have found that by uniformly controlling the stretch at about 4 per cent to 5 per cent a much softer, smoother, uniform, better feeling piece of goods is produced than fabric made from higher stretched yarn. Some mills make it a practice of stretching their rayon 8 per cent to 10 per cent, but this is almost sure to result in streaky goods after finishing. The material also feels harsh and wiry and lacks the full feeling of the lower stretched material. By leaving some elasticity in the yarn better weaving efficiencies are attained, as well as better merchandise. Incidentally, rayon yarns slashed with a controlled stretch of around 4 per cent to 5 per cent retain a much rounder contour than do yarns subjected to high and uncontrolled stretches. He found a surprising difference in cross section shape between the two.

Photos taken of the sized and unsized yarns show plainly that whereas the individual filaments have not in the slightest changed in cross section shape when subjected to different stretches, the single yarn made up of 48 of these filaments does change considerably and the more it is stretched the flatter it becomes, due to a rearrangement of the filaments longitudinally. This is very interesting because we hear now and then of the possibilities of hot air slashers for sizing rayons in order to get away from the so-called flattening effect, which in reality is due to high and uncontrolled stretching, rather than drying against cans.

## SURPRISING RESULTS IN COTTON ALSO

In the case of cotton surprising results have been achieved with this device, by uniformly controlling stretch at approximately 1 per cent. The natural gray yarn has a stretch of only 6 per cent to 7 per cent at the breaking load, and some cotton slashers in operation today actually take out as much as 3 per cent stretch, or approximately one-half. This is sufficient to seriously weaken the yarn, particularly where the maximum stretching occurs at what were already thin places as the yarn entered the slasher. In many cases, slasher speeds have been limited by this factor of excessive or irregular stretching. Is it any wonder that weaving efficiencies are low when there is practically no elasticity left in the yarn for the harnesses to work on? We have made warps with 0 per cent stretch, but under this condition the yarn comes off the slasher so slack that it is impossible to attain high speeds, due to poor splitting at the lease bars. However, we found that there is practically no difference in loom efficiencies between warps having 0 per cent stretch and 1 per cent, but beyond 1 per cent the efficiencies drop very quickly.

## ADVANTAGES OF STRETCH CONTROL

A summary of some of the variations resulting from the use of this device is as follows: 1. Uniformity of yarn on beams as to strength and elasticity. 2. Much higher slasher speeds due to this device drawing the yarn from the section beams and feeding to the slasher at a predetermined rate, thus relieving tension and strain on

(Continued on Page 23)

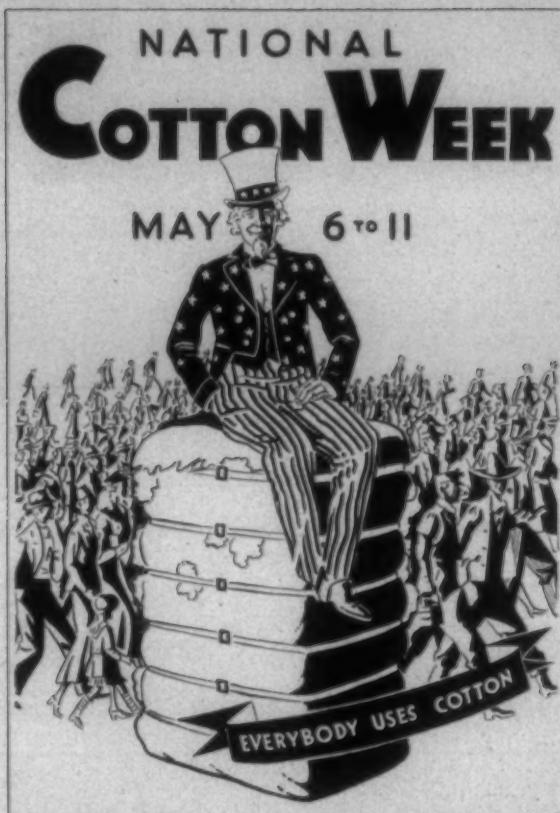
\*Paper read at recent meeting of Committee D-18 at Providence.

# 1935 IS A COTTON YEAR

"National Cotton Week has certainly become a national institution and I can assure you that we shall be a part of it as long as it is in effect."

"Please be assured of our heartiest co-operation in National Cotton Week. The results we obtained last year were the best we ever had."

"We are enthusiastic backers of the Cotton Week promotional idea. We went into it wholeheartedly last year and enjoyed an excellent sales volume as a result."



These posters in striking colors and in 12 x 18" size available without charge from The Cotton-Textile Institute.

Those are just three of the many assurances which have come to The Cotton-Textile Institute from merchants who are planning intensive promotions for National Cotton Week, May 6-11.

With merchants so enthusiastic—and manufacturers cooperating in furnishing fast selling cotton merchandise and new ideas in cottons—the way is paved for the most successful of all National Cotton Weeks.

The more cottons the merchants sell—the more cottons the cotton spinners, weavers, converters, and manufacturers of finished products sell—so everyone has a direct interest in National Cotton Week.

**Remember—May 6 to 11 is just the start of the Summer selling season, when cottons are in dominant demand**

*National Cotton Week Merchandising, Advertising and Display Bulletins*—for every department in the store—are available from The Cotton-Textile Institute without charge—upon request.

## The COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE, Inc.

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

# Why I Quit the U. T. W.

By C. W. Bolick

Former Organizer, United Textile Workers of America

Editor, Textile Bulletin:

First of all, I wish to impress on the reader's mind that I am dealing only with facts—I have been in the employ of the United Textile Workers of America approximately five years, directly representing them in organizing textile workers and serving in other capacities.

With all good faith I joined the United Textile Workers of America, about 1931, and soon thereafter became an organizer. My experience, in the movement, has been great and I have dealt with managers of the textile industry and with many thousands of textile workers. This article was inspired by a feeling of pathos for the cotton mill workers.

I have learned from bitter experience that the United Textile Workers is a very unstable and unreliable organization, and is made so because the leaders do not practice what they preach. They preach higher wages and shorter hours and better working conditions. Some of their own employees, those looking after local unions, work very long hours, and get very small pay, while the leaders and organizers usually get very good pay. I am not grumbling about my own salary, however. I was never paid what I was promised and worked for a long time, getting paid every two weeks, for what I was promised for one week. They claimed that the funds were low and I was told that they could not do any better. I received a letter from President McMahon to cut down expenses as much as possible, but I learned that the Executive Board was, at that time, jumping on him because he was, himself, wasting money in many ways and was reporting unnecessary expenses. All textile workers who are members of the U. T. W. will remember that the money the U. T. W. spends is of their per capita tax and initiation fees. The U. T. W. promised the workers much spoil if they would join their go-getter organization.

I joined under that promise and worked hard for the U. T. W. and was loyal and in earnest about all my work. I told the workers after they joined The United Textile Workers of America, paid their per capita tax and initiation fee, and kept up their dues and stuck with the organization, all they would have to do would be to ask and they would receive.

My service has covered a great portion of the Southeastern States. I have come in contact with many thousands of textile workers and they know my sincerity and my anxiety for the welfare of the mill people, and there was no question of my loyalty to the cause of labor. My work in many parts of the Southern States stands today as a monument of good service, but my ideas are such that would be impossible for me to work in harmony with Third Vice-President John A. Peel, who has an office in Greenville, S. C., and is supposed to be supervising the organizing work in the Southern States.

Mr. Peel is a carpenter, not a textile worker, and I do not believe that he knows much about textile workers or has any real interest in their welfare. Why he holds such a position, when he is unqualified and has never been a textile worker, is more than I know and more than many others can understand. A petition has been sent to U. T. W. headquarters by many workers in the State of

South Carolina asking for Peel's resignation. I say that he should be removed from office and will give my reasons: First, he is not a qualified textile worker; second, he is practicing the discriminations which he, as well as the U. T. W. and all their representatives preach against. I have letters to prove the above statement. John Peel is a carpenter and many of the others placed in charge of textile unions in the South were printers. I am a qualified textile worker, having about thirty years' experience in all departments of the mill, and served ten years or more as overseer in several departments and have a record as good as can be found, but it did not suit John Peel, a carpenter, to have a textile worker as an organizer or supervisor.

I know of a good organizer in the State of South Carolina of whom Mr. Peel complained to President McMahon and I heard President McMahon tell Mr. Peel that organizer was one of the best, if not the best, in the State of South Carolina. However, Mr. Peel continued his complaint and tried to drive the man off his job. This organizer stayed on the job until the convention was held in New York City last fall. This man voted against Mr. Peel for Third Vice-President and now he, as well as myself, who ran against Mr. Peel for the office, is no longer connected with the U. T. W.

I want to give some of the facts about the big strike last September. I think the strike was the most emotional they ever had. The union members were worked up by big speech-making, and promises of better things. The workers got all excited; they were ready for the big day to come; and after it was all over they were going to get better wages, etc., as they were promised—and, I helped make the promises. But, what really did happen? The strike was called on Saturday night, September 1, 1934. Monday was Labor Day, and we all got ready that day, holding big mass meetings and making big, long-drawn-out speeches. Tuesday, September 4th, the exciting time was on hand. I was in Columbus, Ga., and we closed down every mill there. The workers believed they were going to get what they were promised because they had obeyed orders and were looking for the U. T. W. now to do their part.

Now what did the U. T. W. do? Flying squadrons were sent out to different places, that had not struck, and they forced the workers out. I had been to Rockmart, Cedartown, Aragon and other places around Rome, Ga., and advised the workers not to strike, in some of the mills, where there were but few members, as the others did not want to strike. John Peel, Third Vice-President, put S. A. Holloman, a former life insurance agent, in charge of the strike in the State of Georgia. Mr. Holloman had his office in Atlanta, and one day while I was in Atlanta Mr. Holloman asked me for money to finance the flying squadron; I refused to let him have it. He said all right, I'll get it, and I suppose he did. Anyway, the flying squadrons went into Aragon and other places and forced the workers out. Several fights occurred and some workers were badly beaten up and run off from their homes. After the flying squadrons left, the workers beat

(Continued on Page 24)

# THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

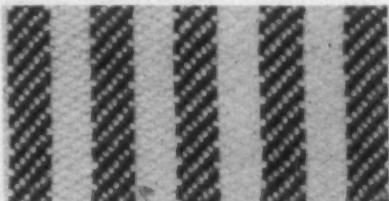
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## A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

### Cruise Clothes

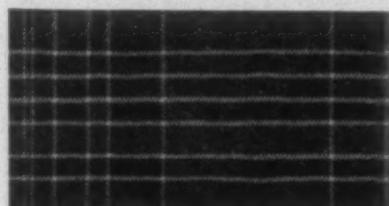
The cotton-minded woman will find it delightfully simple to assemble her cruise clothes for summer entirely of cotton fabrics. From her going-away suit and topcoat, to her swirling, dramatic evening gowns. The suggestions on this page make an extremely smart and very economical wardrobe which can go to the West Indies, Bermuda or the Mediterranean in the early summer and do duty at the shore and mountain resorts until Labor Day.

The day of departure calls for a tailored suit, to be allied with a short manly coat of white suiting and a



simple gilet of white permanent finish lawn. A loose casual topcoat of a homespun effect material is a useful addition.

Lingerie finds a wide range to choice. The sanforized, permanent finish dimities, Lawns and batistes make cool and easily laundered slips and panties, hemstitched or combined with fine white cotton lace. The charming prints in these sheer fabrics give new interest to gowns and pajamas.



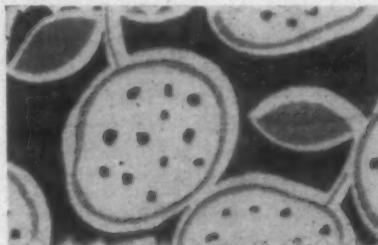
*by Harwood*

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For active sportswear the sturdy gingham or seersucker in vivid plaids and stripes, is both practical and smart. A shirtwaist dress of the swatch shown, a gingham in yellow, navy, dull red and burnt orange, will walk on deck or stride over strange countrysides with equal suitability.

For more formal sportswear, the cotton suitings, the natural homespuns, some with an irregular slub of color or colors, the heavy knit and crochet fabrics, can be tailored into immaculate charm.

The new Regency colorings are at their best in muslins and voiles, in the chiffon finish which keeps their fresh crispness through many pack-

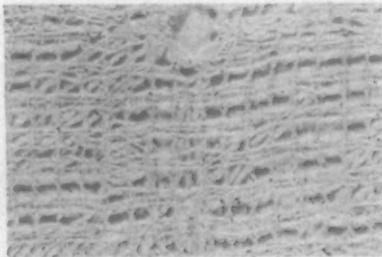


ings and washings. A muslin in white and gray and red is shown here, and was recently made up into a flattering, feminine gown for afternoon wear, and worn with white accessories. Another Regency muslin is a conventional leaf and flower design in bright navy and pale leaf green on a white ground. The line effect lawns and batistes in white are cool and fresh looking.

Beach clothes run the whole gamut of peasant colorings. Deep, rich colors form a background for great

sprawly white tropic flowers. Awning stripes in multi colors make crash a vivid material indeed. Bright plaided dish-cloth fabric make beach lounging clothes. And the friendly cheerful gingham takes active swimmers into the water and dries quickly on the warm sand.

The two popular cottons for evening frocks are lace and organdy. The unusual lace shown is a pale, dusty



blue, a finely woven background in sharp contrast to the heavy cords which form the pattern. Smartly accessorized with navy blue, or daintily with white, it is a charming, feminine affair for evening wear on land or sea. And it packs beautifully. A second frock should be of organdy in white or pastel shade, made in a quaint and bouffant style. A third, of a new blistered cotton, and adorned with conventional flowers in bright blue, green and two shades of red, is a smart choice for informal dances. Wide-whale velveteen in pastel shades for evening wraps.

For the rest, there are huge handbags of petit-point and homespun, dainty pocket books of sheer cottons, embroidered and monogrammed, beach bags of crash, blouses and neckwear of organdy and batiste, gloves in white, pastels and dark shades, belts and hats and shoes—all made of economical, practical cotton in original weaves and colorings.

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

All readers are invited to take part in the discussions appearing on this page. If you have any problem that is worrying you, send in your question. You will likely get the benefit of some man's ideas who has worked it out and is willing to pass the information along to you.

Your answer to any questions appearing on these pages will be greatly appreciated and will doubtless prove of much value to the men who are seeking information.

Good, practical letters on any subject relating to textile manufacture are welcome in this department. No literary ability is necessary to list you among the contributors.—Editor.

## Answer To Busy

Editor:

I have been in the cloth room for 40 years and have been overseer for 35 years. There is no certain capacity for a folder. The condition of the selvage, the speed of the folder, the friction and several other things such as the ratchet dogs and vibration of the table, will cause variations in the capacity.

However, I will say that my folders run 130 yards to the minute, have 6-inch jaws and will fold 540 yards of broadcloths (36½-inch 80x60 5.00 yard). If Busy's folder is adjusted as mine, he can put 300 yards to the piece.

FOLDER BLADE.

## Answer To W. J. S.

Editor:

In answer to W. J. S., in request to his statement for another solution for finding the counts of filling for a desired weight, and construction of cloth, I submit the following:

$64 \times 60 - 38\frac{1}{2}$  30s warp yarn and 5.00 yd. goods  
 $64 + 60 = 124$

$124 \times 38.5 \times 5$   
—  
750  
—  
= 31.826s average counts

$124 \div 31.826 = 3.896$ ;  $64 \div 30 = 2.133$   
 $3.896 - 2.133 = 1.763$ ;  $60 \div 1.763 = 34.033s$   
Counts of filling (34.0329)

This method is most accurate when considering the warp yarn has been sized.

H. V. L.

## Folder Blade Answers G. W. C.

Editor:

I do have some responsibility and a whole lot of curiosity, but I do contend that it is absolutely up to the cloth room overseers to figures their own metres, kilos, c/m, cubic dimensions and everything else pertaining to their job without having to call on the superintendent and I can do these things all right.

I am not in this game for any selfish motive, but am trying to stir the interest in the young cloth room men. I agree the problem on the number of filling is a weave

room overseer's problem, but I'm not satisfied if the weaver can figure anything that I can not figure although there are many that can.

FOLDER BLADE.

## Answer To W. J. S.

Editor:

The answers to the questions sent in by me have been very satisfactory indeed. Thank you all very much. Let's keep it going.

However, I will say to W. G. S., I think the following is a shorter method and comes nearer getting the filling number on  $38\frac{1}{2}$  64  $\times$  60 5.00 using 30s warp:

$124 \times 38\frac{1}{2} \times 500$   
—  
735  
—  
32.48 average number

$3248 \times 2 = 6496$  less the warp = 34.96 or 35 filling  
The 735 takes up the contraction and size.

FOLDER BLADE.

## Answer To Folder Blade

Editor:

In answer to Folder Blade's question of March 7th and also W. J. S. of March 21st, I'd like to submit the following:

Find required filling counts on each of following constructions:

No. 2. 40s warp —  $36\frac{1}{2}$  80  $\times$  60 — 5.00 yards per lb.  
No. 1. 30s warp —  $36\frac{1}{2}$  80  $\times$  60 — 5.00 yards per lb.  
Allowances: 5% warp size, 5% contraction, 9% filling contraction.

Solution No. 1

$38\frac{1}{2} \times 64$  plus 24 ends selvage  $\times (100 + 5\% + 5\%)$   
—  
840  $\times$  30s warp

1.0000 pound  
—  
5.00 yds. per lb.

$38\frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times (100 + 9\%)$   
—  
840  $\times$  0.0915

Solution No. 2

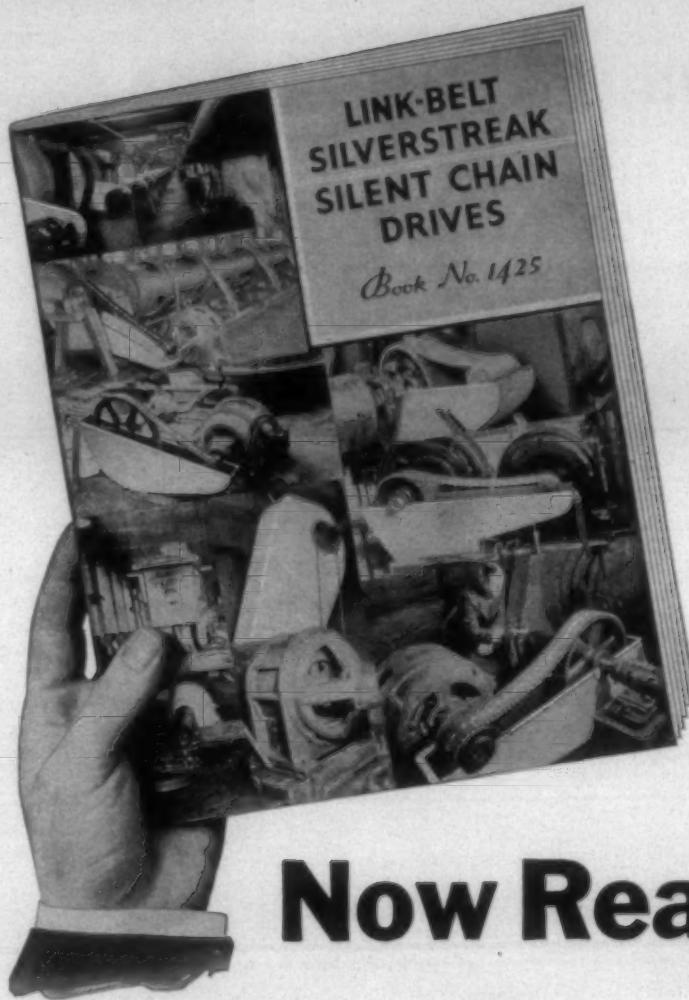
$36\frac{1}{2} \times 80 + 24$  ends selvage  $\times (100 + 5\% + 5\%)$   
—  
840  $\times$  40s warp

1.0000 pound  
—  
2.0000 — .0964 : 1036

$36\frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times (100 + 9\%)$   
—  
840 yds.  $\times$  1036

The writer feels that it will pay to establish warp and filling contraction allowances by making actual tests. Furthermore, the amount of size in the warp yarn has a direct bearing on the cloth weight; for every 1 per cent

(Continued on Page 23)



## Now Ready for You!

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Made in sizes from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1000-H.P. and over. Drives  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 60-H.P. in speed ratios of 1 to 1 up to 7 to 1, carried in stock by distributors.

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# Personal News

T. B. Moore has become superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C.

C. H. Patrick has been promoted to superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

W. J. Holden has resigned as local manager of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

C. A. Butterworth has been promoted from superintendent to local manager of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. McKinnon has resigned as superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C. He served with the company for 18 years.

John H. Quinlan has resigned as vice-president of the Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn. He has been in the hosiery business there for 20 years.

O. H. Dobbins has been promoted from dyer to assistant superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Culberson has resigned his position with the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of the cloth room at the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

W. G. Day, Clemson College textile graduate of 1931, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

T. J. Willis, Clemson College textile graduate of 1932, formerly night overseer of spinning at the Lonsdale Mill, Seneca, S. C., has accepted a position as technical assistant with the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. B. Rhinehardt, Clemson College textile graduate of 1932, is now with the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., as assistant to the overseer of spinning conducting research and test work.

Maclin P. Davis has been elected vice-president of the Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn. He was formerly vice-president of the American National Bank of Nashville.

W. A. Prince has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga. W. A. Hunt has been promoted to succeed Mr. Prince, as noted last week.

Howard E. Coffin of New York and Sea Island, Ga., chairman of the board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., selling agency for a large number of textile manufacturing plants from North Carolina to Texas, will visit manufacturers in the Carolinas the latter part of this week.

J. Cal Harris, Jr., who has been superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., for the past several years, has been transferred to a position in the New York sales offices. He has been with the company for the past 15 years.

H. P. Sossomon, formerly with the Acme Products Company, Charlotte, has organized a new company known as the Piedmont Supply Company, with offices in the Bryant Building, Charlotte.

The company is handling boiler cleaning compounds and humidifier pipe line cleaners and similar products.

Jas. Oates, of Florence, Ala., is now overseer carding, Dallas-Noval Yarn Mills, Dallas, Ga.

## New Stock Dryer

A new stock dryer has just been developed by the Philadelphia Drying Machine Company, Philadelphia. The machine, a self-contained unit, has no motors, projecting machinery parts or belts in the side aisles. The compact driving mechanism is mounted in an offset at the end of the machine, and is enclosed with guards. The group drive system is employed, a number of fans being mounted on one shaft, each group driven by a single direct-connected motor.

The inside of the machine is streamlined, the air passages being designed with rounded corners, in order to eliminate resistance and properly distribute the heated air.

Fans of the turbine type recirculate the air and obtain maximum production.

The improved conveyor apron is provided with chains at the sides, assuring straight-line movement and uniform width. It is endless and not made in sections—consequently, there is no chance for stock catching between sections and dropping through, the company states.

The steam coils are arranged in staggered banks, built according to the "pipe within a pipe" system for economy. Heavily insulated steel panels prevent radiation and heat losses.

Both the conveyor and the automatic feed are driven through variable speed transmissions to provide for various drying speeds.

## OBITUARY

### J. W. JENKINS

Rockingham, N. C.—J. W. Jenkins, one of the best known mill superintendents in the State, ended his life here at his home. He was 54 years old. He served for 20 years as general superintendent of the Hannah-Pickett Mills and was recognized as a very efficient cotton manufacturer. In recent months he was connected with the Goldberg Mills, Bessemer City, and later was for a time superintendent of Steele's Mills here.

A native of Dallas, N. C., Mr. Jenkins had resided here since 1914 when he became superintendent at Hannah-Pickett.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter and several sisters.

### J. W. KELLY

Anderson, S. C.—J. W. Kelly, former superintendent of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, died suddenly here from a heart attack. He was 59 years of age and had lived here since retiring at Pelzer several years ago.

Mr. Kelly made his home at Pelzer for 25 years. He entered the textile industry at an early age and won promotion after promotion until he was elevated to the management of the Pelzer Mills, one of the largest textile corporations in this section.

Mr. Kelly was twice married, first to the late Miss Donia Copeland. To that union seven children were born. Mr. Kelly was married in 1920 to Miss Ruth Norris.

He is survived by his second wife and seven sons and four daughters.

# Complete Program for American Association Meeting

The complete program for the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on April 25th-27th, was announced this week by Secretary W. M. McLaurine. The meeting is to be held at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel.

The program promises to be of unusual interest. A number of prominent men will discuss various phases of the textile situation and in addition there will be a symposium on merchandising which will include consideration of the subject from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, sales agent, wholesaler and retailer.

The complete program follows:

## THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 10 A. M.

Convention called to order by President Wm. D. Anderson.

Invocation—Dr. E. C. Lucas, pastor of the First Christian Church, Augusta, Ga.

Address of Welcome—Hon. R. E. Allen, Jr., Mayor of the City of Augusta; Hon. A. L. Franklin, Judge of the Superior Court of Richmond County.

Response—A. F. McKissick, vice-president, Alice and Arial Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.

Announcement of Committees.

- a. Nominations.
- b. Resolutions.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer—W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C.

Address—Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City.

Address—George A. Sloan, chairman, Cotton Textile Code Authority, New York City.

President's Address—Wm. D. Anderson, president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

Address—Hon. Frank P. Douglass, member Textile Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

Announcements and adjournment.

1 P. M.

Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.

Address—Hon. Millard E. Tydings, U. S. Senator from Maryland.

8 P. M.

Informal dinner in main dining room.

Style Show, featuring latest models in cotton, under direction of Miss Catherine Cleveland, stylist of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City, assisted by Mrs. C. L. Duvall, president of Augusta Woman's Club, and Marion Symms, district manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Augusta.

The Manikins will be furnished by the Augusta Junior League.

Following the show there will be moving pictures of scenes of interest in the Textile Industry.

Dancing in the ball room.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26TH, 10 A. M.

Merchandising Symposium.

Address—Saul F. Dribben, vice-president, Cone Export & Commission Co., New York City.

Address—Flint Garrison, chairman, Wholesale Code Authority, New York City.

Address—Arthur Fluegelman, N. Fluegelman & Co., New York City.

Address—David Ovens, president, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Charlotte, N. C.

Announcements and adjournment.

1 P. M.

Luncheon.

Afternoon devoted to committee meetings, golf and other recreation.

8 P. M.

Annual Banquet—Toastmaster, President Wm. D. Anderson.

Introduction of honor guests.

Entertainment.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 10 A. M.

Executive business session.

Report of Policy Committee—R. E. Henry, chairman, Greenville, S. C.

Report of Traffic Committee—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, chairman, Flat Rock, N. C.; Carl R. Cunningham, traffic manager, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Cotton Committee—S. M. Beattie, chairman, Greenville, S. C.

Report on the Textile Foundation and National Industrial Conference Board—Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.

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Presentation of medal by B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.

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# Personal News

T. B. Moore has become superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C.

C. H. Patrick has been promoted to superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

W. J. Holden has resigned as local manager of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

C. A. Butterworth has been promoted from superintendent to local manager of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. McKinnon has resigned as superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C. He served with the company for 18 years.

John H. Quinlan has resigned as vice-president of the Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn. He has been in the hosiery business there for 20 years.

O. H. Dobbins has been promoted from dyer to assistant superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Culberson has resigned his position with the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of the cloth room at the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

W. G. Day, Clemson College textile graduate of 1931, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

T. J. Willis, Clemson College textile graduate of 1932, formerly night overseer of spinning at the Lonsdale Mill, Seneca, S. C., has accepted a position as technical assistant with the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. B. Rhinehardt, Clemson College textile graduate of 1932, is now with the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., as assistant to the overseer of spinning conducting research and test work.

Maclin P. Davis has been elected vice-president of the Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn. He was formerly vice-president of the American National Bank of Nashville.

W. A. Prince has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga. W. A. Hunt has been promoted to succeed Mr. Prince, as noted last week.

Howard E. Coffin of New York and Sea Island, Ga., chairman of the board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., selling agency for a large number of textile manufacturing plants from North Carolina to Texas, will visit manufacturers in the Carolinas the latter part of this week.

J. Cal Harris, Jr., who has been superintendent of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., for the past several years, has been transferred to a position in the New York sales offices. He has been with the company for the past 15 years.

H. P. Sossomon, formerly with the Acme Products Company, Charlotte, has organized a new company known as the Piedmont Supply Company, with offices in the Bryant Building, Charlotte.

The company is handling boiler cleaning compounds and humidifier pipe line cleaners and similar products.

Jas. Oates, of Florence, Ala., is now overseer carding, Dallas-Noval Yarn Mills, Dallas, Ga.

## New Stock Dryer

A new stock dryer has just been developed by the Philadelphia Drying Machine Company, Philadelphia. The machine, a self-contained unit, has no motors, projecting machinery parts or belts in the side aisles. The compact driving mechanism is mounted in an offset at the end of the machine, and is enclosed with guards. The group drive system is employed, a number of fans being mounted on one shaft, each group driven by a single direct-connected motor.

The inside of the machine is streamlined, the air passages being designed with rounded corners, in order to eliminate resistance and properly distribute the heated air.

Fans of the turbine type recirculate the air and obtain maximum production.

The improved conveyor apron is provided with chains at the sides, assuring straight-line movement and uniform width. It is endless and not made in sections—consequently, there is no chance for stock catching between sections and dropping through, the company states.

The steam coils are arranged in staggered banks, built according to the "pipe within a pipe" system for economy. Heavily insulated steel panels prevent radiation and heat losses.

Both the conveyor and the automatic feed are driven through variable speed transmissions to provide for various drying speeds.

## OBITUARY

### J. W. JENKINS

Rockingham, N. C.—J. W. Jenkins, one of the best known mill superintendents in the State, ended his life here at his home. He was 54 years old. He served for 20 years as general superintendent of the Hannah-Pickett Mills and was recognized as a very efficient cotton manufacturer. In recent months he was connected with the Goldberg Mills, Bessemer City, and later was for a time superintendent of Steele's Mills here.

A native of Dallas, N. C., Mr. Jenkins had resided here since 1914 when he became superintendent at Hannah-Pickett.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter and several sisters.

### J. W. KELLY

Anderson, S. C.—J. W. Kelly, former superintendent of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, died suddenly here from a heart attack. He was 59 years of age and had lived here since retiring at Pelzer several years ago.

Mr. Kelly made his home at Pelzer for 25 years. He entered the textile industry at an early age and won promotion after promotion until he was elevated to the management of the Pelzer Mills, one of the largest textile corporations in this section.

Mr. Kelly was twice married, first to the late Miss Donia Copeland. To that union seven children were born. Mr. Kelly was married in 1920 to Miss Ruth Norris.

He is survived by his second wife and seven sons and four daughters.

# Complete Program for American Association Meeting

The complete program for the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on April 25th-27th, was announced this week by Secretary W. M. McLaurine. The meeting is to be held at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel.

The program promises to be of unusual interest. A number of prominent men will discuss various phases of the textile situation and in addition there will be a symposium on merchandising which will include consideration of the subject from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, sales agent, wholesaler and retailer.

The complete program follows:

## THURSDAY, APRIL 25TH, 10 A. M.

Convention called to order by President Wm. D. Anderson.

Invocation—Dr. E. C. Lucas, pastor of the First Christian Church, Augusta, Ga.

Address of Welcome—Hon. R. E. Allen, Jr., Mayor of the City of Augusta; Hon. A. L. Franklin, Judge of the Superior Court of Richmond County.

Response—A. F. McKissick, vice-president, Alice and Arial Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.

Announcement of Committees.

- a. Nominations.
- b. Resolutions.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer—W. M. McLaurine, Charlotte, N. C.

Address—Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City.

Address—George A. Sloan, chairman, Cotton Textile Code Authority, New York City.

President's Address—Wm. D. Anderson, president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

Address—Hon. Frank P. Douglass, member Textile Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

Announcements and adjournment.

1 P. M.

Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.

Address—Hon. Millard E. Tydings, U. S. Senator from Maryland.

8 P. M.

Informal dinner in main dining room.

Style Show, featuring latest models in cotton, under direction of Miss Catherine Cleveland, stylist of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City, assisted by Mrs. C. L. Duvall, president of Augusta Woman's Club, and Marion Symms, district manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Augusta.

The Manikins will be furnished by the Augusta Junior League.

Following the show there will be moving pictures of scenes of interest in the Textile Industry.

Dancing in the ball room.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26TH, 10 A. M.

Merchandising Symposium.

Address—Saul F. Dribben, vice-president, Cone Export & Commission Co., New York City.

Address—Flint Garrison, chairman, Wholesale Code Authority, New York City.

Address—Arthur Fluegelman, N. Fluegelman & Co., New York City.

Address—David Ovens, president, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Charlotte, N. C.

Announcements and adjournment.

1 P. M.

Luncheon.

Afternoon devoted to committee meetings, golf and other recreation.

8 P. M.

Annual Banquet—Toastmaster, President Wm. D. Anderson.

Introduction of honor guests.

Entertainment.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 10 A. M.

Executive business session.

Report of Policy Committee—R. E. Henry, chairman, Greenville, S. C.

Report of Traffic Committee—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, chairman, Flat Rock, N. C.; Carl R. Cunningham, traffic manager, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Cotton Committee—S. M. Beattie, chairman, Greenville, S. C.

Report on the Textile Foundation and National Industrial Conference Board—Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.

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# David Clark Addresses Employees' Association

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, addressed the monthly meeting of the Employees' Association of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., at 10 a. m., Saturday, April 6th, his subject being "The Past and Future of the Textile Industry of the South."

In spite of the heavy rain, which prevailed Saturday morning, there was a large attendance and Mr. Clark's address was heard with much interest.

President Oliver Howard presided over the meeting and a business session was held prior to the address.

The other officers of the Employees' Association of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company are: Janett Burrell and J. L. Fisher, vice-presidents; J. R. Shirley, secretary, and E. W. Tramwell, treasurer. The committeemen are O. B. Thompson, J. H. Wynn, Elmer Wilson, J. A. Waldrop, Elbert Heaton, J. T. Teague, W. G. White, A. W. McCoy, H. O. Brannon and Gomer Thompson.

The following are the Constitution and By-Laws of the Employees' Association of Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this Association is to promote good feeling, harmony and full co-operation between the employees of Piedmont Manufacturing Company and the management thereof.

A further purpose is to deal with the management on questions relating to wages, working conditions, general improvement of the plant and village, cost reductions, quality of production, education, recreation, religious exercises and sanitation; in short, to make of Piedmont a better place in which to live and work.

#### MEETINGS

Regular meetings of the Association will be held in Beattie Hall on one Saturday of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., the day to be designated by the president. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at some convenient place in the town of Piedmont on the first Saturday in August of each year, the time and place to be designated by the president. At such meeting twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum. Any special meetings may be called by the president at such time and place as in his judgment may be deemed advisable.

#### OFFICERS

There shall be a president, two vice-presidents (one from each of the two mills), a secretary, treasurer and an executive committee, the latter to be composed of one member from each department in each mill. All of the above officers and committeemen shall constitute the executive council. The above-named officers shall be elected for a term of one year by a majority vote of those present at the annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected. The other members of the executive council shall be elected by the employee members in each department of each mill and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. All of the officers and executive council shall be selected from the operatives of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

**The President:** The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association. He shall see that all officers perform their respective duties and shall appoint all

committees. He shall further perform all such duties as are required of him as president.

**The Vice-Presidents:** The two vice-presidents shall assist the president in all matters about which he seeks their advice. They shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the president. They shall receive and investigate all complaints and recommendations filed with them by the members of the executive council and upon investigation shall present to the executive council such complaints or recommendations as they shall deem proper.

**The Secretary:** The secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record and minutes of the proceedings of the Association. He shall receive all dues from the members, giving receipts therefor, and shall deliver such dues to the treasurer of the Association.

**The Treasurer:** The treasurer shall receive all money due the Association from the secretary, shall pay out such amounts as he shall be ordered to pay, upon the same being countersigned by the president. His records shall be open to inspection and examination by the executive council and he shall aid the executive council in making the inspection when ordered by the president.

**Executive Committee:** Each member of the executive committee shall receive complaints and recommendations from the employees of his department. He shall with the vice-president from his mill make the necessary investigations and shall report same to the executive council when necessary.

**Executive Council:** Upon application of any member of the executive committee and his vice-president, the executive council will investigate fully all complaints and recommendations and decide on the merits or demerits of same. Upon favorable action being taken upon such complaints or recommendations the executive council shall prepare same in proper form and present same to the management for consideration. The executive council is hereby given full authority to act on all complaints or recommendations as to the merits or demerits of same and their decision shall be final.

#### MEMBERSHIP

All employees of Piedmont Manufacturing Company who subscribe to the purposes of this Association are entitled to become members thereof while in the employ of the said company. Any member hereof wishing to join any other labor organization may do so but the joining of any other labor organization shall be considered his resignation from this Association. No member of any labor organization shall be eligible to membership in this Association.

It shall be the duty of every member of this Association to perform his or her duties for Piedmont Manufacturing Company in such a way that this Association and the management will have the esteem and confidence of such members to the end that the residents of the town of Piedmont will be happy and contented and may uphold the tradition that as a mill town Piedmont has no superior in the South.

#### DUES

There shall be no initiation dues demanded. The monthly dues will be ten cents per month and the same

(Continued on Page 23)

The 1935 Sanforized-Shrunk Campaign will reach 25,000,000 homes



If you have not put in a Butterworth Sanforizer we suggest that you consider the question, *seriously NOW!*

26 National Publications will be used to tell the story of Sanforized-Shrunk. Cluett, Peabody Co., Inc., is sponsoring this tremendous campaign. It will make the men and women of the nation conscious of the value of buying *only* fabrics and apparel that *will not shrink*.

Are you ready for this market? Let us help you meet the problem.

Butterworth Sanforizers are in use in the leading plants of the country\*. Here is the reason why you, too, should turn to Butterworth for your Sanforizing Equipment. Our engineers are at your service.

\**Here's where they are operating*

Erwin Cotton Mills, Erwin, N. C.

Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

The Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lindale, Ga.

Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Me.

Delta Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, Lanett, Ala.

North Carolina Finishing Co.,

Salisbury, N. C.

Ramapo Finishing Corp., Sloaburg, N. Y.

Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.

Fairforest Finishing Company,

Spartanburg, S. C.

Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Robertson Bleachery & Dye Works,

New Milford, Conn.

Summerdale Dye & Finishing Works,

Holmesburg, Pa.

Lowell Bleachery, St. Louis, Mo.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,

Manchester, N. H.

Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.

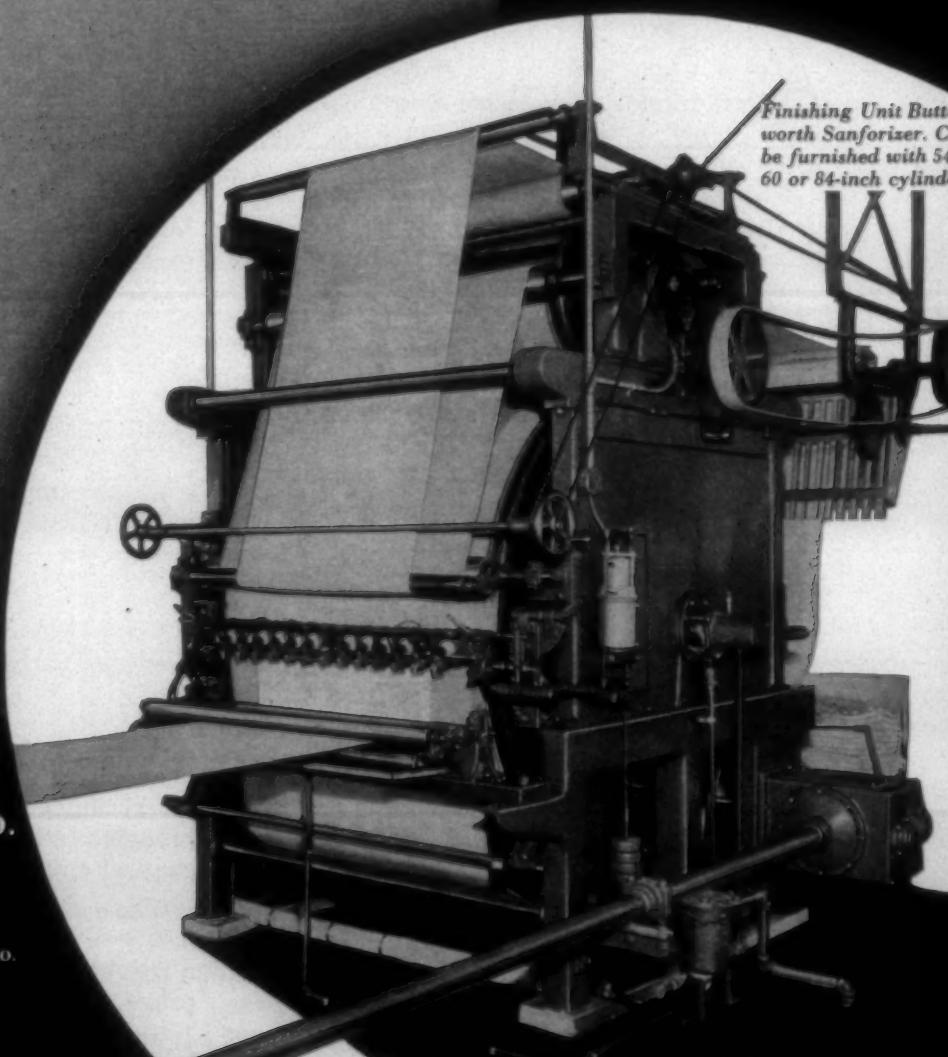
Martin Dyeing & Finishing Works Co.,

Bridgeton, N. J.

Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Gregg Dyeing Co., Graniteville, S. C.

Finishing Unit Butterworth Sanforizer. Can be furnished with 54-, 60 or 84-inch cylinders



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BUTTERWORTH *finishing* MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING AND RAYON MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
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## Fight Gets Hotter

A FEW weeks ago we suggested that if the textile industry expected to get a fair deal in Washington, the time had come to "raise a little hell."

Not that we claim any credit for it, but shortly thereafter, the hell-raising began in a mild sort of way and has been picking up speed right along.

Secretary Wallace has been a big help. When the pressure got a little strong he issued a statement, threatening to increase the processing tax. He likewise included figures and comments on the textile situation which touched off a fair sized bomb in textile circles. The answers to the Secretary's remarks have ranged all the way from mild to violent.

At this writing, cotton manufacturers have enlisted the aid of Congressmen in their fight against the processing tax. The Congressmen are going straight to the President with the question and there is much hope that relief will be forthcoming.

In the meanwhile Senator George tacked on an amendment to the work relief bill that would provide the substitution of relief funds for the tax levy. Mr. Wallace, whose attitude toward textiles appears to be echoed in the words of that popular song, "No, a Thousand Times No," still expresses a keen love for his processing taxes and frowns upon the George amendment.

The fight against the processing tax and the importation of Japanese textiles has, to our great relief, passed the polite point of resolution passing. At present the cotton manufacturers, East and South, give every evidence that they are in this fight to stay. Here's hoping.

## Domestic Production and Consumption

As the question of the regulation of the production of cotton goods to consumption is a vital problem today, it is well worth while to scan all available statistics.

As a census of manufactures is taken every second year the production status for cotton goods are not available except for alternate years but are as follows:

### COTTON GOODS—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Census Years	Production* Sq. Yds.	Population	Production Per Capita Sq. Yds.
1899	4,485,605,418	74,798,612	60.0
1909	6,267,561,279	90,691,354	69.1
1914	6,813,540,681	97,927,516	69.6
1919	6,317,397,984	105,003,065	60.2
1921	6,703,835,942	108,207,853	62.0
1923	8,264,219,579	111,537,497	74.1
1925	7,741,568,028	114,867,141	67.4
1927	8,980,414,774	118,196,785	76.0
1929	8,541,545,735	121,526,429	70.3
1931	7,157,850,017	124,070,000	57.7
1933	8,103,717,584	125,693,000	64.5

\*Production of woven goods, over 12 inches wide, as reported for the cotton industry by the Bureau of the Census under the heading "Cotton Goods." Includes cotton-mill production of fabrics in part or in whole of silk or rayon.

At the top of the next page we are reprinting from our issue of March 28th a table prepared by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and which is worthy of additional study.

They give the per capita consumption of cotton goods while the above table gives the per capita production for alternate years.

The following is a comparison of production with consumption both measured in square yards:

	Production Sq. Yds.	Consumption Sq. Yds.	Excess Production Sq. Yds.
1925	67.40	63.62	3.78
1927	76.00	71.73	4.27
1929	70.30	66.14	4.16
1931	57.70	54.88	2.82
1933	64.50	62.40	2.10

These figures show that each year we have made just a little too much cotton goods and that a very slight increase in curtailment would have brought production in line with consumption and enabled mills to have obtained better prices.

The excess of production over consumption has been comparatively small but any excess is a weight upon the market and tends to depress prices.

Since we lost the Manchurian cotton goods trade about thirty years ago, we have, except for a short period after the World War, have a comparatively small export trade in cotton goods.

## TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of The Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for the non-census or even years has been estimated to correspond to spindle hour activity during the preceding census years.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>											
Spindles in place at beginning of year	37,939,772	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,465,976	31,267,086	34,941,486	33,608,494	31,326,526	31,442,174	30,938,340	30,889,464
Increase or decrease from preceding year	319,448	67,836	997,206	899,774	1,198,890	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	584,352	703,834	48,856
New installations, address and replacements	343,292	217,364	496,192	291,912	320,784	291,936	209,068	141,908	548,568	529,840	
<b>OPERATION</b>											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 1st	35,032,246	34,710,266	34,409,910	33,769,792	32,417,036	31,241,078	28,979,646	27,271,938	26,894,860	27,742,462	
Spindles idle during same period	2,907,926	3,121,670	2,954,830	2,896,184	2,850,010	3,296,408	4,628,848	5,054,188	4,547,314	3,194,878	
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	32,642,076	32,392,263	32,547,119	30,961,648	30,408,548	27,269,470	21,674,107	23,250,747	24,873,270	25,119,435	
Intermediate spindles (being the difference between average active spindles and those active at three times during year)	2,390,170	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,975,608	3,301,539	4,031,181	2,021,590	2,623,077	
Percentage relation of over age active spindles to spindles in place	86.04%	87.43%	87.11%	82.36%	86.22%	78.91%	76.39%	71.92%	79.11%	81.19%	
Spindle hours run	94,600,127,791	97,028,629,898	104,490,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,651,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,180,322,828	77,711,412,882	
Hours run per average active spindle	2,898	2,999	3,209	3,091	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	3,014	
<b>MARKET</b>											
Production in square yards.	7,741,168,000	7,916,942,000	8,980,415,000	7,972,551,000	8,541,146,000	6,518,114,000	7,140,653,000	6,447,342,000	8,103,717,000	7,086,437,000	
Exports in square yards.	543,317,000	513,259,000	967,021,000	946,847,000	164,444,000	416,285,000	366,919,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	236,506,000	
Imports in square yards	109,249,000	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,297,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,416,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	
Available for domestic consumption	7,307,100,000	7,484,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,484,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,808,426,000	6,099,332,000	7,843,023,000	6,901,664,000	
Population at July 1st	114,167,000	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,326,000	121,191,000	124,070,000	124,822,000	129,693,000	126,425,000	
Per capita consumption in square yards	63.62	64.21	71.73	62.70	66.14	50.14	54.88	48.86	62.40	54.59	

Likewise, with the exception of the period after the World War and until a few months ago when Japan began its import flood of cotton goods, we have suffered to a very small extent from imports.

The imports and exports of cotton goods since 1919 have been as follows:

Year	Domestic Exports Sq. Yds.	Imports for Consumption Sq. Yds.
1919	683,045,326	47,846,024
1920	818,750,954	124,446,600
1921	551,512,942	112,340,259
1922	587,492,532	148,343,040
1923	464,520,397	206,146,780
1924	477,815,408	183,711,446
1925	543,316,851	109,580,704
1926	511,296,713	61,005,063
1927	560,042,677	63,562,980
1928	525,360,022	58,918,084
1929	539,355,800	55,763,923
1930	403,441,220	41,871,943
1931	360,585,679	33,554,446
1932	371,201,425	27,675,002
1933	299,569,298	38,853,166
1934	223,481,481	40,494,738

Based upon a study of all of the above figures, it would seem that we have paid a great price for producing each year slightly more cotton goods than were consumed.

## Pink Professors

Quite a few who attended the Little Red Schoolhouse, it seems, grew up to be little pink professors.—*Louisville Times*.

## The First Cloth

The first cloth made by man was created from the bark of trees soaked in water and pounded until the fibres clung together. After drying in the sun it was decorated with vegetables dyes and used as clothing.—From "How It Began," by Paul F. Berdanier.

## Carpenters and Printers

WE notice the following statement issued in advance of the State Federation of textile workers held at Union, S. C., last Saturday:

Francis J. Gorman (Englishman), director of the general textile strike last September, will speak at 2:30 p. m. George Googe (printer), John Peel (carpenter), L. E. Brookshire (printer) and other labor leaders have been invited to appear on the program.

Note—The classification inserts after the name of each man are ours.

It would appear of the above that the cotton mill people of the South are not considered capable of handling their own affairs.

Carpenters and printers are getting \$55 per week of the cotton mill people's money on the theory that there is no cotton mill employee with sufficient intelligence to handle one of the jobs.

John Peel, who is now boss of all textile union members in the South, was a carpenter. He quit sawing boards and now gets \$55 per week out of the cotton mill people.

## Mill News Items

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Anderson Cotton Mills, which was closed for an indefinite period on March 15th, has resumed operations on a basis of two days per week, two shifts.

GRANITE QUARRY, N. C.—Carolina Maid Products, Inc., will begin work next week, manufacturing dresses. The concern has capital stock of \$100,000. C. H. Deal, formerly with Character Products, Inc., of Salisbury, is president; P. Kolody, Winston-Salem, first vice-president; P. H. Lyerly, Granite Quarry, second vice-president; Miss Alice Measimer, of Salisbury, treasurer, and Miss Beulah Overman, of Franklin, secretary.

The manufacturing plant will be located in the R. L. Lyerly building. Plans are under way to enlarge the structure soon. The concern will employ about 50 workers.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Two hundred new looms are being installed at Dunean Mills plant here and a small addition is being constructed to care for rearrangement of preparatory machinery in the slasher room.

The new looms are being installed to balance the machinery under provisions of a plan adopted when the mill was built, it was explained. The addition has been planned for several years and does not constitute any new building program undertaken by the mill management. Work on the additions will be begun at once.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Confirmation of the reported acquisition of the Loray Mill properties here of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, a Delaware concern with principal offices at Manville, R. I., by the Firestone interests was had when the deeds to the properties were filed in the office of register of deeds at the Gaston County Court House.

The deeds were made by the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, with principal offices at Manville, R. I., George R. Urquhart, president, and J. W. Baker, secretary of the Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., subsidiary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, O. Incorporation papers of the North Carolina corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Raleigh Monday.

The properties transferred include a tract of 218½ acres on which are located the mill proper and numerous business and residence houses, including over 600 tenant houses.

No indication was given as to the actual consideration involved in the deal. Originally the property, including buildings and equipment, is said to have cost all told about \$5,550,000.

Just what the plans of the new owners of this big plant are could not be learned. No official of the Firestone Company could be contacted for a statement. While there is a general belief that the big plant will be put into operation on the manufacture of automobile tire fabrics, the product on which it has specialized for several years, nothing is definitely known as to this. The employment office was not open and no information could be obtained that would indicate when the company would want operatives.

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## Mill News Items

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—On account of "market conditions," Tulane Cotton Mills, of Montgomery, have been closed for an "indefinite period." The plant was opened last fall by owners of the Bradford Mills, in Montgomery and Prattville. It employed some 250 operatives.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., hosiery manufacturers, report net profits of \$200,465 for 1934, after all charges including depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.55 per share on 100,000 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with a net profit of \$305,754 in 1933.

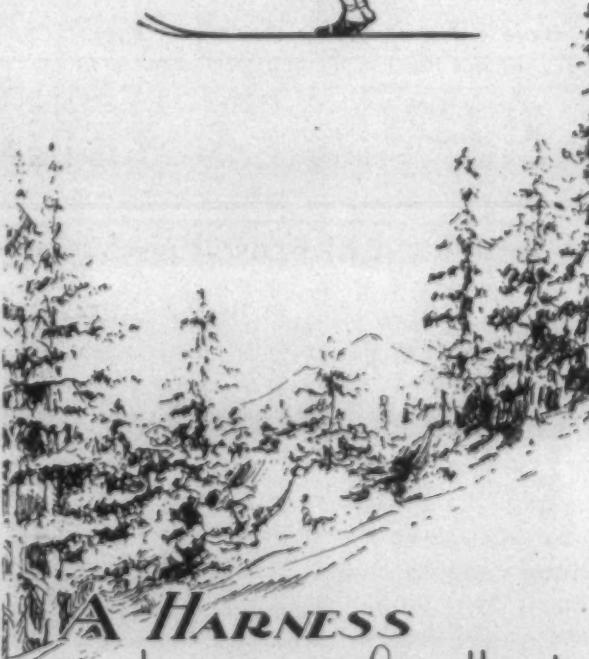
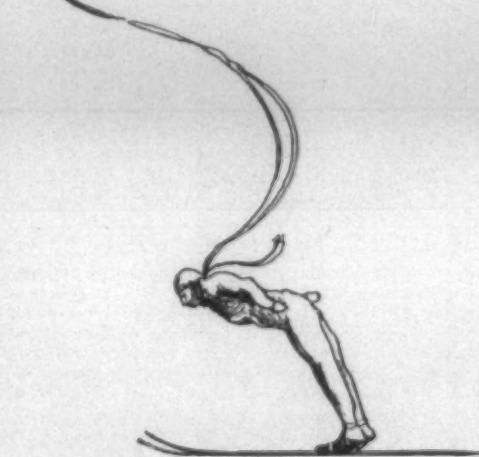
NEWTON, N. C.—At the Catawba County Court House at Newton, in a hearing before Judge Wilson Warlick, the court approved the sale of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills plant and a portion of the machinery to Adrian L. Shuford, Jr., of Conover. The mill had been placed in receivership on petition of the creditors, Fred Guerrant of Statesville and the Hickory Paper Box Company of Hickory. J. A. Moretz of Hickory had been named by Judge Warlick as receiver for the mill. The sale of the property was made through the receiver, Mr. Moretz. Saturday, deed for the property was drawn and signed. The consideration named for the plant was \$11,000, and the purchaser, Mr. Shuford, is to assume certain taxes and street improvements due against the property.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—It was announced by attorneys that, following order of the court, receivers of the Pickwick Hosiery Mill will sell the property at public auction on the premises on Saturday, April 27th. Included in the sale will be the building, lots and equipment within the plant. The sale has created some interest among hosiery manufacturers of the section, but no indications are visible as to who may be among prospective bidders. Erected in 1928 and equipped with a large amount of new machinery in 1931, the plant was laid out as a complete unit for manufacturers of sport hosiery, and is considered by hosiery men to be thoroughly up to date. More than a hundred knitting machines are in operation, the plant having been engaged in manufacture of anklets chiefly for the past year.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—Notices to the operatives of the Nims Manufacturing Company, at Mount Holly, Gaston County, that the plant is closed permanently and notifying them to look for employment elsewhere have been posted by the owners, the American Yarn and Processing Company. This plant makes cotton yarns and employs 100 or more operatives. The machinery will be removed and placed in other plants of the parent corporation which owns several other mills in and around Mount Holly.

With this announcement comes also the information that the American Yarn and Processing Company has taken an option from the town of Mount Holly on the property of the Catawba concern in payment of delinquent taxes. The county's interest was recently sold to the American Yarn and Processing Company and now that concern plans to take over the town's interest. While no definite announcement has been made it is learned from a reliable source that the new owners expect to re-equip this plant with new machinery but of what type it is not stated. It was dismantled a year ago.

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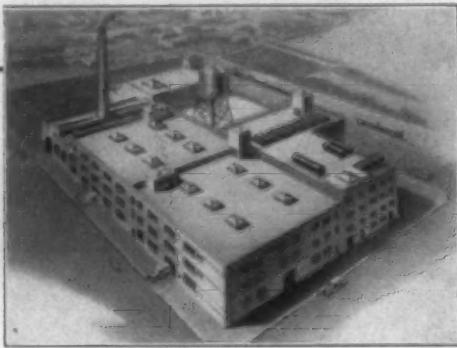
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## New England Fights Cotton Tax and Imports

A huge drive, embracing approximately 100,000 employees in Northern cotton mills, was launched this week by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers against the cotton processing tax and increasing Japanese imports.

In a bulletin signed by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the association, the members were urged to insert explanatory statements in the pay envelopes of employees in all the New England States and parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

"The situation in regard to the possibilities of processing tax relief is materially changed by the inclusion of an amendment to the four-billion-dollar relief bill authorizing the President to pay the processing tax benefits to the farmer from the funds available under this act," Fisher said.

"After months of effort and education the country, particularly those sections dependent on cotton textiles for employment, has been aroused to the injustice placed on the cotton textile industry by the processing tax, while the dangers of Japanese imports are widely appreciated.

"The processing tax on cotton is one of the principal reasons for the curtailed schedule with which most mills are faced, either voluntarily or under one of the group programs. This condition is of vital importance to every employee in every plant, and we suggest that through payroll inserts the importance of the processing tax in this curtailment be brought to the attention of all employees."

The association bulletin pointed out that the recent statement of Secretary Wallace in which he intimated that the cotton processing tax "would probably be increased rather than decreased" had brought a flood of protests from textile communities which fully realize the disastrous implications of a rise in the tax.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee on Industrial Conditions in New England organized local committees in various communities and intends to perfect its organization throughout New England in an effort to arouse the people to the menace to the oldest and most vital industry here.

Newspapers throughout the area, quick to sense that the processing tax and foreign competition have contributed materially to the industry's grave condition, have lent powerful support, while the Governors of the New England States have joined with their peoples in the campaign for relief.

The New England Congressional delegation, the bulletin continues, has co-operated with Southern legislators to point out the unfairness of the tax, and their joint efforts have attracted the attention of the nation.

"Those engaged in the cotton textile industry, employers and employees, should back this campaign to the limit," Fisher concluded. "The cotton textile industry in New England has been declining for years. Now is the time to call a halt. I feel certain that every person in the industry, and those dependent on their wages, will gladly 'enlist for the duration of the war' against the unnecessary handicaps which have burdened the industry in the past."

## Springfield, Tenn., May Buy Blanket Mill

Springfield, Tenn.—Following a meeting of a local committee with H. L. Dulin of Knoxville, said to be owner of a majority of the voting stock in the Springfield Woolen Mills, there is reported to be a possibility that

control of the corporation, manufacturer of fine blankets, may be bought by citizens of the city. Mr. Dulin told local men, it is understood, that it was the intention of the mills' officials to close the plant, dismantle the machinery and tear down the buildings. He offered the alternative of allowing Springfield people to purchase the controlling interest which he holds and continue operation of the plant as they wish.

The mills are now employing about 200 operatives part time, and when operating at capacity employ 350 on a 40-hour week. The mill has 5,500 spindles and a battery of 96 looms, looms.

### PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 12)

of size applied to a medium twist 30s yarn, its weight is increased .274 hanks. For this reason the amount of size in the warp should be known to properly estimate the correct weight of the finished cloth. Another factor to which thought should be given is the amount of water present in the finished goods (i.e., moisture regain).

B. C.

### Answer To Folder Blade

In a recent issue, Folder Blade has requested information with reference to yards vs. meters. Evidently this gentleman wants to ship goods to foreign countries where the metric system is used.

For Folder Blade's information, a meter contains 39.37 inches, therefore a bale of cloth containing 1828 meters will take 1999 yards and 12 inches.

His second question, how he should mark a bolt of cloth containing 59 1/4 yards, this should be marked 54.635 meters.

J. MAINES,  
Importers and Manufacturers Representative,  
Charlotte, N. C.

### David Clark Addresses Employees' Association

(Continued from Page 16)

shall be paid promptly at the beginning of each month. Failure to pay the dues will subject the member to expulsion from the Association after a delinquency of three months at the discretion of the executive council.

#### CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The foregoing Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be amended, altered or repealed at any annual or monthly meeting of the Association by a majority vote of the members present at such meeting.

### Control of Stretch During Slashing

(Continued from Page 8)

the dry cans and other units. 3. Increased weave room efficiencies due to uniform beams and the retention of strength and elasticity in the yarn. An average increase of from 2 to 5 per cent over the entire weave room can be obtained. 4. Much longer life to rubber size rolls, blankets, etc. Without this device a rubber roll will groove badly in three months' time, while with the device the life has been over two years and still going strong. This is, of course, because the slippage of yarn through the rolls and the strain of drawing yarn from the beams has been eliminated. 5. Economy of operation due to foregoing reasons.

Note—The control instruments on the slasher were developed by the Taylor instrument Companies.



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## Why I Quit the U. T. W.

(Continued from Page 10)

up some of the union members and I saw some with their heads bruised and badly cut. Their heads were almost covered with bandages.

What did the U. T. W. ever do for them? Nothing. Write them or visit them and ask any question you may. I can say that the flying squadrons shot the works and did damage to the cause of union labor that will never be repaired.

I tried to get help for the poor workers who had their heads beat up, or were in need of food and medicine, but never got any. I tried to get help for those run off from their homes, but failed. The workers called on John Peel, Third Vice-President, for help and I think they got a few promises, but, ask the workers how much help they got. I felt sorry for them as some had no homes to go to, no jobs and no money and could get no help.

Yet Mr. Peel was receiving his \$55.00 per week and expenses. I was getting my salary and all other U. T. W. officials, yet, I was powerless to help the jobless workers. After the strike was called off there were thousands of workers out of jobs and money. How many of them are receiving help from the U. T. W. now? The poor workers have been so disappointed in all their expectations that very few are now looking to the U. T. W. for anything. They are dropping out of the union by the thousands all over the country. Members of the union know I was honest and dealt with them as fairly as any one could, but I have found out the U. T. W. does not practice what it preaches and I never expect to work for them again or be a member.

Looking at the workers' side as the U. T. W. pictured it to me, I believed that the only thing for them to do was join the union and soon they would have a Heaven of rest. But as time went on worker after worker lost his job and instead of the expected spoils which were to be their dividends they lost their jobs and were evicted from their homes because they did what the U. T. W.

told them to do. There are many things, in detail, I could say if it did not take too long to write it, but in spite of the statements which have been issued, I have been unable to see where the textile workers gained anything as the result of the strike. Many of those who are now out of jobs because of things they did during the strike were only obeying the orders and the instructions which were given them.

I think I can understand better, now, why so many union members and workers are out of their jobs and I believe the reader can, too.

I wonder if the U. T. W. is going to try it by pulling another big strike which they are threatening? The textile workers have not forgotten their troubles of last September and will not be easily fooled, so soon, again. I hope all textile workers will remember me and not blame me for their troubles, for I did what I thought was best and that is why I have written this article.

Likely I will receive much criticism from some labor leaders for writing this article, but why should I not criticise the wrong practice? We cannot help others when we are guilty of the things we preach against.

This article has not been written through any malicious feeling. I have only given facts, and have more to give if necessary.

(Signed) C. W. BOLICK.

## Remove the Processing Tax

(Continued from Page 3)

incurring a decline in volume production, otherwise the tax is borne by mill owners and textile workers to that extent, through actual losses and idle time to the workers. In substance, the tax ranges from \$10 to \$25 on a sale of \$100 worth of product and \$100 to \$250 on a sale of \$1,000 worth of product.

Now let us look at another angle of what, if not amended, will eventually result in a real textile debacle. The amount of processing tax collected from the textile industry for the purpose of placing funds in the hands of cotton farmers for doing nothing more than ceasing effort

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in the direction of planting and harvesting, ranges from 28 to 121 per cent of the total amount that is paid by mill owners to their employees for working eight hours each day in a textile mill. Here are a few more figures picked at random from actual situations.

	Labor Cost	Process Tax	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	%
32 "	64x58 5.75 Gingham	.1677	.0472		28
28 "	50x40 5.45 Chambray	.1342	.0472		35
25 "	38x34 6.77 Plaid	.1246	.0472		38
28½"	58x38 3.65 Seat Cover	.0937	.0472		50
38½"	64x60 5.35 Print Cloth	.0860	.0455		53
36 "	52x42 2.50 Upholstery Cloth	.0869	.0472		54
37 "	48x48 4.00 Sheeting	.0742	.0455		61
20/1 54"	Carded Skeins	.0599	.0455		76
37 "	68x40 2.75 Drill	.0494	.0455		92
8/1	Carded Cones	.0375	.0455		121

If in the manufacture of 8/1 carded cones 1,000 employees were required, the processing tax being 121 per cent of the labor paid to them, it is equivalent to having 1,210 more workers on the payroll than is needed to manufacture this yarn.

Is it any wonder that funds, extracted from the textile industry, are pouring temporarily at least into the tills of department stores, supply houses, automobile sales agencies, etc., in the cotton belt. This golden flood is used as a basis for false argument by the administration, including our Secretary of Agriculture, for the continuation of this tax, in fact, it has even inspired the latter to suggest an increase in this tax. In view of the seriousness of the situation as regards the textile industry and its workers, it would, in the opinion of the writer, be better and probably more beneficial to the reputation of Mr. Wallace that the true facts about the processing tax be promulgated.

#### TAX IS CONFISCATION

This processing tax is nothing short of confiscation. As a form of inflation, it is, for the time being, swelling the pocketbooks of cotton farmers. It is creating obligations on false hopes that cannot soon be liquidated. It is substituting bread lines in the rural districts for those around cotton mills. It cannot be successful because it is founded upon the following false premise, to-wit: That the total income of cotton farmers can exceed an economic income for the values they create; that this excess can be secured from the textile industry, on the assumption that the demand for textile products is somewhat constant, and being so the purchasers of its products will pay an unequal exchange value for these products in order to secure them. Nothing could be more unsound or farther from the truth.

Commodities that are exchanged are either grown, dug out of the ground, or obtained by the combined co-operation of capital, machinery, workers, materials and the indirect application of expenses that are both needful and necessary. This combination as such creates an economic value, entirely apart from price, and is transferred or sold by the use of money or credit, with or without profit at a price which tends to equal its cost. The processing tax having made no contribution in this respect to manufacturing cannot add anything of value to the textile product. Having no economic value structure, it cannot be exchanged for something of value. Therefore the percentage that the processing tax bears to the total cost of the manufactured product cannot be disposed of. This means constant curtailment to the cotton mills, loss of capital funds, lessened labor income and ultimately serious labor disturbances. It means utter ruin to that very industry which was first to enlist patriotically in the movement for recovery.

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## Kendall Urges Tax Removal

Washington.—Saying "the whole textile industry is facing bankruptcy," Henry P. Kendall, Massachusetts textile operator, told Senate NRA investigators Tuesday he had asked President Roosevelt, in a special memorandum, to lift the cotton processing tax from cotton mills.

In return for such action, Henry P. Kendall said it would be fair to

ask the industry for a 10 per cent wage increase.

Kendall was testifying before the Senate Finance Committee as chairman of the Commerce Department's business advisory and planning council. He urged, on behalf of the council, an extension of a modiged NRA.

Simultaneously, a petition calling upon the President to remove the processing tax was signed by 46 House members in the first two hours of its circulation.

Kendall turned to the textile situation unexpectedly when questioned by committee members.

He read a memorandum he had submitted to President Roosevelt in which he told the President the processing tax was causing so much buyer resistance that the industry had reached the realm of diminishing returns.

He urged that the processing tax of \$125,000,000 a year be raised from some other source and removed from the cotton mills.

In return, he told the President, it would be fair to ask the industry to increase wages 10 per cent.

Elimination of the processing tax, Kendall said, would cut the cost of cotton goods 10 per cent, while a 10 per cent increase in wages would only raise the price 3 1-3 per cent.

## A. M. Law & Co.

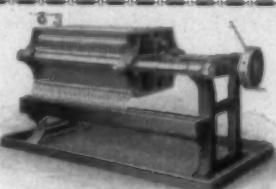
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We will offer for sale on April 27th at 12 o'clock all assets of Pickwick Hosiery Co., including machinery, plant, supplies and equipment. Good business opportunity. Address inquiries for details to

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## Laurel, Miss., To Exempt Industries From Taxes

Laurel, Miss.—Members of the board of supervisors of Jones County have caused an order to be inscribed

on the minutes "exempting" all factories from taxation except the State ad valorem tax for a period of five years, for the purpose of encouraging location of new industries in Laurel and in keeping with a similar move by the city some days ago. This exemption will be in effect sixty days after its passage of the order providing no objection is raised on the part of qualified voters who will have to present a petition signed with more than 10 per cent of the qualified electors of the county to sustain their objection. As a result of the passage of the order the major obstacle blocking establishment of new industries in this city will have been removed and it is expected as a result work on building a new factory building on Magnolia and Jefferson streets will be started.

## Final Cotton Crop Report for 1934

Washington.—The 1934 cotton crop was reported by the Census Bureau in its final ginning report to have totalled 9,469,338 running bales, counting round as half bales, and equivalent to 9,633,879 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

The 1933 crop was 12,664,019 running bales, or 13,047,262 equivalent 500-pound bales, and the 1932 crop, 12,709,647 running bales, or 13,001,508 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The average gross weight of the bale for the 1934 crop, counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters, was 508.7 pounds, compared with 515.1 pounds for the 1933 crop and 511.5 for 1932.

Included in the 1934 total are 8,574 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales included numbered 196,934, compared with 607,392 for 1933 and 725,579 for 1932.

American-Egyptian bales totalled 13,980, compared with 9,683 for 1933 and 8,365 for 1932.

## February Processing Taxes Total \$7,661,300

Washington.—Cotton processing taxes collected during February totalled \$7,661,300, according to statistics made public by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department. Total collections from July 31, 1934, are \$65,607,924.

Of total collections during February \$7,420,115 were processing tax, \$180,007, import compensating taxes, and \$61,177 floor taxes.

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Gastonia, N. C.  
Tel.—247

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton goods failed to show any improvement during the week, and were less than production. Prices were generally unchanged. Buyers showed a marked lack of confidence and were not willing to consider forward business. So far there has been very little response to the curtailment program. It is expected here that individual mills will continue to further reduce production.

There were only scattered sales of more than bale lots, and these were so few as to have little effect upon the market. Buyers in some cases had asked sellers to guarantee prices, but this idea was met with the counter proposal that buyers should agree to guarantee mills against advances. Buyers in most cases, however, were willing to take chances against the possibility of any immediate advances.

Carded broadcloths held quiet and unchanged. The 80x60s were moved in meagre spot lots at 6 3/4c, with few contracts placed. On 100x60s there were some sales of nearby deliveries at 8 1/8c.

In fine goods markets trading was confined to very minor quantities for spot delivery and buyers showed little or no confidence in the price structure. It was becoming more apparent that prices were being made rather by the mills with spot stocks which they were anxious to move than by the position of the market generally. It was said that real progress has been made toward reducing the amount of goods in stock and that the position of the market generally was fairly strong, by comparison with that of a few weeks ago. Individual instances of mills whose stocks were fairly heavy and which were in need of immediate cash, however, were causing prices not only to remain at low levels but to fall off to new lows. Prices on fine goods were so far below cost that it was very evident that no mill was turning out stock goods unless they were in a position where continued operation was essential either to the communities in which they were located or to their own relationship to financial interests.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 5/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 3/4
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	6 1-1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10 5/8
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress ginghams	16 1/2
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 1/4
Staple ginghams	9 1/2

## J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

### Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little new business in yarns last week. Buyers showed no concern of the question of future supplies and the effect of the curtailment program was almost unnoticed. It is believed here, however, the continued curtailment of 25 per cent by all mills and much greater curtailment by others, will soon have a marked effect. Some consumers have already experienced trouble in getting yarns for special needs as more mills have closed or gone on very short time. The last few days has emphasized a growing shortage of such yarn stocks, such as had been regularly carried. There are members of the industry who declare they may have to take what is offered for what they have made up, but they will not run additionally into the red by accepting current prices on yarn to be produced.

Carded spinners do not expect too much from the 25 per cent curtailment program but most here declare it will serve to offset diminishing demand during the next three months which they expect to develop because of a seasonal drop in manufacturers' orders for goods.

Although the trade is not predicting any wide advance in yarn prices as a result of the curtailment prices of carded qualities are steadier now than they have been for several weeks, but most of this is due to the cumulative effects of the widespread curtailment which non-profit yarn prices have brought about without aid from NRA.

Combed spinners assert new business following the awards on Army undershirt contracts last week has not been up to expectations, but they report that shipments on existing contracts have been stepped up noticeably with firms that booked such contracts. A few that did not have orders have bought, prices averaging around 35c for 25 single.

Relatively, there has been a sounder situation in the combed division where more than 250,000 pounds of orders went last week, it is reported. Most of the business was for Government knit goods orders. Chief among the sales were 22s single combed peeler quality for which 35c was quoted and as low as 34c paid. Quotations on long held special count combed numbers were not reduced to conform to buyer bids, wide variations existing between buyers' and mills' ideas.

Southern Single Warps		26s	32½--
10s		30s	34--
12s		40s	40--
14s		40s ex.	42--43
16s		50s	49--
20s		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
22s		8s	26½--
26s		10s	27--
30s		12s	27½--
40s		16s	29--
Southern Single Skeins		20s	29½--
8s		Carpet Yarns	
10s		Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23--24½
12s		Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25--
14s		White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26--27
20s		Part Wate Insulating Yarns	
22s		8s, 1-ply	22--
26s		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½--
30s		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½--
40s ex.		12s, 2-ply	24½--
40s		16s, 2-ply	26½--
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s, 2-ply	28½--29
8s		30s, 2-ply	33--33½
10s		Southern Frame Cones	
12s		8s	26--
14s		10s	26--
20s		12s	26½--
24s		14s	27--
26s		16s	27½--
30s		18s	28--
30s ex.		20s	28½--
40s		22s	29½--
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		24s	30½--
8s		26s	31½--
10s		28s	32½--
12s		30s	33--
14s		40s	33--
16s			
20s			
24s			

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear. Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### ICARD, N. C.

Icard Cordage Company is a busy plant, and can't keep up with the orders received. Seventy operatives are employed, manufacturing clothes line, sash, awning and shade cord.

C. A. Spencer is president, S. S. Short, secretary and treasurer, and R. H. Singleton, superintendent. Mr. Singleton was for 32 years with the mills at Morganton, and has been here a few years.

W. I. Mabe is carder and spinner; Marvin Hildebrand, overseer braiding. There is a nice little office near the mill where a very courteous gentleman was in charge and directed me to the mill to find Mr. Singleton, who we are proud to have on our mailing list for the Bulletin.

### MARION, N. C.

#### CLINCHFIELD MFG. CO. RE-COVERING HOUSES WITH ASBESTOS SHINGLES, AND BUILDING HARD SURFACED STREETS

Marion is a live little town, with several cotton mills and knitting mills, but the largest is Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, which has two large mills.

W. L. Morris, president and treasurer, T. V. Ellis, secretary and assistant treasurer, and T. H. Henderson, superintendent, make a trio hard to beat in all the qualifications that go to make ideal officials. Friendliness, courtesy, appreciation for work well done, and for the loyal co-operation of people who make their homes in this village, never fails to impress a visitor. The operatives enjoy their work and their homes and have confidence in their officials and overseers.

And they stand by each other. When one gets sick, those who are well contribute toward making the burden light and thus hastening the recovery of an unfortunate one. Sure, when a fellow is sick, nothing coming in and everything going out—debts piling up—and the future looking hopeless, it stands to reason that he can't have that peace of mind so necessary to the return of health. And so, Clinchfield people never let one of their number sink in despair. They delight to practice what the Lord taught—"bear ye one another's burdens."

And the Lord smiles on Clinchfield people. These mills run when many others don't, and profitably for all concerned.

#### BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZED

Boy Scouts are an organization that enemies of our country are afraid of and will most probably have to reckon with in years to come. Boy Scouts grow up to be ideal American citizens, defenders of Truth and the

American Flag. There is no finer organization among the youth of our country than this.

Scout Troop No. 3, at Clinchfield, is only a few weeks old and has 18 members. Mr. Morris, the mill president, Mr. Ellis, secretary, Mr. Price, second hand in spinning, and Mr. Wilson, master mechanic, are committeemen; Jas B. Laughlin is scoutmaster, assisted by Mr. Williams and Mr. Wylie, overseer weaving.

Messrs. Laughlin, Wylie, Price and Williams attended the Piedmont Scout Convention in Kings Mountain recently, getting much inspiration therefrom. Eleven counties were well represented at the convention, and many subjects discussed in connection with scouting. Judge B. Capps, district chairman, presided and O. H. Benson, National Director Rural Scouting, was principal speaker.

#### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

The road leading from the highway to the mill and office has been hard surfaced, also in front of the office and store. No mud around here. Other streets are to be hard surfaced, too. Houses are being re-covered with asbestos shingles and painting will soon begin. The ladies are getting their gardens and flower beds in shape and a little later this will be a place of color and charm.

The mill has exceptionally nice toilets, tile, and all that goes for sanitation and attractiveness. Clinchfield Mills hold a Class A record from the Health Department for cleanliness.

Between the two mills there is a pretty pond or reservoir, stocked with fish—a tempting spot on balmy spring days, but probably marked "No Parking." And the grounds about the mill—especially No. 1, near the office, are carpeted in green grass. Fifteen or sixteen sheep and eight pretty lambs of various ages keep the grass mown beautifully and add much interest to the surroundings. What is prettier or more interesting than a baby lamb?

#### A BIG FINE SCHOOL BUILDING

When school turns out it looks like "Pharoh's Army." Hundreds of bright-eyed youngsters who will some day be leading citizens and community leaders. The hope of our country.

#### KEY MEN IN CLINCHFIELD MILLS

O. C. Copeland is general overseer carding, both mills; Joe F. Miller, general overseer spinning, both mills; R. O. Wylie, general overseer weaving, and Jas. B. Laughlin, overseer cloth room, both mills; C. W. Wilson, chief engineer and master mechanic.

H. R. Teaster, second hand on first, and W. F. Sigmon, second hand on second shift, No. 1 carding; H. L. Davis, on first, and J. M. Buckner, on second shift carding, No. 2. M. R. Lee is one of our new subscribers.

Second hands in spinning, and others who take our paper in the spinning rooms, F. B. Parris, in No. 1; V.

E. Price, in No. 2; A. E. Jarrett, H. E. Medford, R. E. Loudermilk, second shift, No. 2, and others.

Besides Mr. Wylie, general overseer weaving, E. U. Reel, H. Y. Atkins and T. W. Riddle, second hands, Z. V. Millwood, R. N. Kirkpatrick, H. L. Melton, Wallace Corrum, L. L. McCauley, Boyd Stone, are all in our big family of readers.

Jas. B. Laughlin, overseer the cloth room, is assisted by W. E. Maddox in No. 1 and A. H. Finley in No. 2.

C. W. Wilson, master mechanic and chief engineer, is assisted in No. 1 by C. W. Green, and in No. 2 by R. L. Brooks.

We have a nice list of subscribers at these mills and are proud of each and every one of them.

### HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

ANCHOR MILLS—O. L. Wagstaff, Supt.

Several years ago this mill manufactured pretty handkerchiefs, but is now manufacturing only yarns—some doubled and twisted, ready to knit into sweaters. Hosiery yarns are also made.

Anchor Mill is a nice plant, close in town, and when running full has a splendid payroll. Mr. Wagstaff was for many years superintendent of Amazon Mills, Thomasville, where the writer used to attend big annual watermelon cuttings and picnics as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff.

H. G. Reynolds is overseer carding; M. N. Kirkland is second hand on speeders and O. L. Wagstaff, Jr., card grinder.

W. L. Dawkins is overseer spinning and winding, with

Hugh Ewart, second hand in spinning, and Ervin James, second hand in winding. Brown Willis, overseer dyeing, and W. W. Lowe, master mechanic.

### STATESVILLE, N. C.

STATESVILLE COTTON MILLS

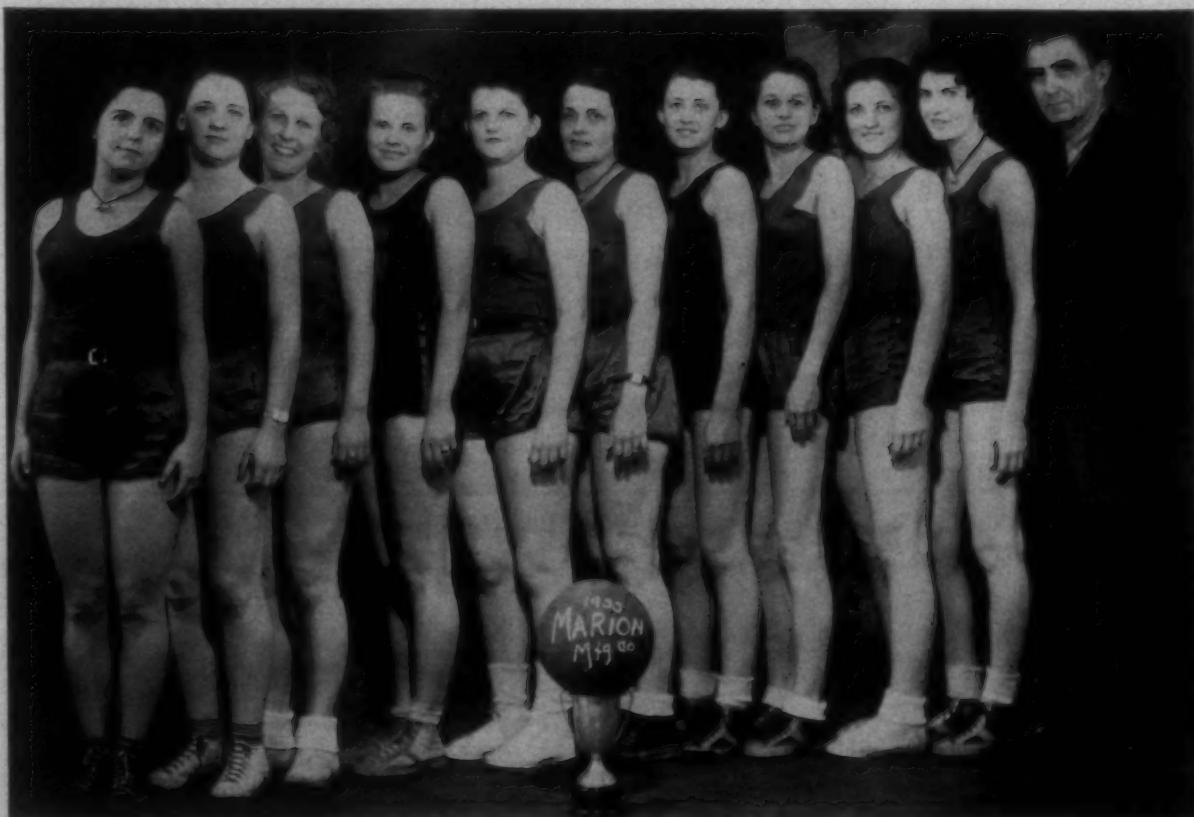
One of the most interesting manufacturing plants in North Carolina. Plush or velvet upholstery is made here. The patterns are very pretty. C. R. Wintzer knows the art of designing, and must be wonderfully fascinating to see his patterns turn out in such perfect and vivid colors.

The writer has never met the president of these mills, Wm. Wallace, but F. B. Bunch, secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Sykes, superintendent, always give me a warm welcome and do everything possible to make me enjoy my annual visits. Mr. Sykes is one of the most interesting gentlemen I know, and his splendid young son, C. A. Sykes, assistant superintendent, is coming right along in his father's footsteps.

The shrubbery and grounds about the mills are a sure cure for the blues, and Mr. Sykes has a reason to be proud of the surroundings. Anyone can work better surrounded by the beauties of nature; more than that, the best characteristics are developed in ideal surroundings.

The operatives are as fine as can be found anywhere, loyal and self-respecting. They prefer work to charity, and command the respect and good wishes of the business people of Statesville.

C. F. Campbell is overseer carding; C. C. Prevette, overseer spinning; B. B. Cockrell, overseer winding and twisting.



GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM OF MARION MANUFACTURING CO.

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurley, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mehane, Asheville, N. C.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, Box 1953, Atlanta, Ga.; P. Dupree Johnson, Box 2197, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, 408 Randall St., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA BRUSH CO.**, Atlanta, Ga., T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep., Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep., Georgia and Alabama.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga., A. P. Robert and G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office. Sou. Reps., Ala. and Ga., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; Carolinas and Va., W. T. Smith, P. O. Box 349, Greenville, S. C.

**ATWOOD MACHINE CO.**, Stonington, Conn. Sou. Office, 419 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Fred Sails.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, 145 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agent, Ernest F. Culbreath, Ninety-Six, S. C.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**BORNE, SCRYSER CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

**BROWN & CO., D. P.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Offices, Clinton Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., Byrd Miller, Sou. Rep.; Atlanta Office, 223 Spring St. S. W., Box 466, Luther Knowles, Jr., Sou. Rep.; Charlotte, N. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DETROIT STOKER CO.**, Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; M. C. Gunn, Box 215, Lynchburg, Va.

**DRAKE CORPORATION**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.**, E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES CO.**, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Rep., John D. Lutes, P. O. Box 1551, Charlotte, N. C.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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## Comer Opposes Wagner Bill

(Continued from Page 7)

presented for the purpose of haggling over phraseology or of seeking to maintain any reactionary status quo.

Is it asking too much to say, Let us continue to work under Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act? Let some continue to use the American Federation of Labor unions. Let some continue to use so-called company or employee unions. And while we are all seeking to find a better way, the efforts of each of these several groups will continue to stimulate the best in all of them.

## Texas Mills Less Active

Austin, Tex.—Operations of the textile industry in Texas during February were still at a low ebb, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Consumption of cotton amounted to only 2,652 bales, off 18 per cent from the previous month and 53 per cent from February last year. Cloth produced, totalling 3,998,000 yards, was down 1 per cent and 27 per cent, and cloth sold, 2,875,000 yards, declined 3.5 per cent and 53.4 per cent from January and from February, 1934, respectively. Unfilled orders at the end of February, 17,240,000 yards, were 9.8 per cent under those of the last of January and 55 per cent below the corresponding date last year.

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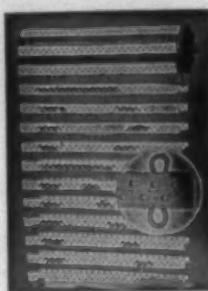
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# Question



**COMPANY MEMORANDUM**

**PANY MEMORANDUM**

**To:** Textile Research Department  
**Mill Starch Division**

To: Textile Research  
From: Mill Starch Division  
Re: Starch with the

In connection with the "Question and Answer" campaign we are carrying on, we received the following inquiry:- Does the acidity in any of the sizes used in a size effect the

Does the acidity in any of the ingredients used in a size effect the consistency in cooking?

Please let us have an early reply.

**COMPANY MEMORANDUM**

To: Mill Starch Division  
Textile Research

To: Mill Starch Division  
From: Textile Research Department

Answering your memo of recent date:-  
High acidity in the size mixture may  
cause a thinning of the paste under continued cooking.  
For maintaining uniformity care  
is taken when changing any of  
the size used with  
the ingredients for the

High acid  
cause a thinning of  
the paste under continued  
For maintaining uniformity care  
should be taken when changing any of  
the ingredients used with  
Starch to test those ingredients for their  
acid value.  
The presence of acid may not be ob-  
but should be recognized  
uniform performance

The presence of acid may not be objectionable, but should be recognized in order to assure uniform performance in the slashing operation.

In manufacture, to change Thick Boiling Corn Starch to Thin Boiling Starch it is given an acid treatment at an increased temperature and then the acid is neutralized. If acidity is present in the neutral mixture a thinning action will probably result in the paste.

THE facilities of our Research Department are at your disposal. We hope you will feel free to take advantage of this service.

# Answer



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